TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 18

大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

No. 3452 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年八月十六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924 中華民國十三年九月十四號 20 CENTS

Weather

Weather overcast with heavy rainfall. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.0 and the minimum was 74.7 figures for the correhponding day last year being 82.8 and 69.4.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Empress of Canada, tomorrow.
FROM U.S. Taiyo Maru, Sept. 21.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Kaiser-I-Hind, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Autolycus, tomorrow.

MARTIAL LAW FOR MUKDEN; PEKING RAIL SERVICE CUT

Train Service From Peking Halts At Shanhaikuan

FINANCIAL SLUMP

Negotiable Papers Of Fengtien Drop To Low Mark

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Mukden, September 12.—The city is now under martial law which was proclaimed on the 9th instant.

Negotiable papers issued by Fengtien Province have fallen in value, their present quotation being $190 for Y. 100. These figures show that the negotiable papers here are $60 cheaper than they were in the middle of last month.

There are still signs of their falling and one cannot predict where the fall will be brought to a stop. It will be remembered that even immediately following the Chihli-Fengtien war last year, the quotation of these papers stood at $150 for Y. 100.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, September 12.—Traffic on the Peking-Mukden line has been interrupted at Shanhaikwan as from today. However, mails for Chosen and Japan are being accepted as usual.

TROOPS MOVED BY PEKING ON NORTHERN LINE

Activity Is Displayed Near Capital At Headquarters Of Feng Yu-hsiang

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Sept. 8.—It is announced that a part of the Ninth Division under General Tung Cheng-kuo will be shortly sent to Hsifengkow and arrangements are being made to transport supplies of rice from Paotingfu to Peiyuan for their needs. There are also signs of activity amongst the troops under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's command. Field guns and rifles were seen being transported this morning from the godowns at Sanchiatient to Marshal Feng's hadquarters at Nanyuan and it is supposed that a part of these munitions will be allotted to the First Brigade, who

(Continued on Page 2)

Up And Down The Railroad In War-Time

Upper left, on the station platform at Nanziang; Chekiang reserves find more or less comfortable quarters while awaiting the call to the front. Upper right, A wounded soldier on the railroad platform at Huangtu, awaiting transportation back to Shanghai. Middle row, left, Chekiang soldiers cooking chow on the line at Huangtu; Center, a Chekiang soldier making himself a pair of straw shoes; Right, Chekiang soldiers going to the front from the Shanghai North Station; Lower row, left, a scene at Nanziang station, the principal supply base for the Huangtu front; Lower row, right, a Chekiang field gun in the line at Huangtu.

——All Photos by Sun Sun Studios

NO CHANGE IN HUANGTU OR LIUHO SECTOR; CHEKIANG CLAIMS CAPTURE OF ISHING

Two Unconfirmed Reports Say Chen Yao-shan's Forces Took Important Taiho Stronghold After Smashing 400 Feet Of City Wall; Two Kiangsu Battalions Disarmed; Liuho On Fire

No appreciable change in the war situation took place yesterday in the Liuho and Huangtu sectors. The main center of interest is now shifted to the Taiho Lake region where Chekiang claims to have captured the most important stronghold of Ishing.

A spectacular fire broke out in Liuho in the night, resulting from heavy artillery fire.

The China News Agency carries the report that Chekiang forces entered Ishing on Friday, following the evacuation of Kiangsu troops in the morning as a result of lack of munition. In the morning, the 13th regiment of Chekiang men bombarded the city with heavy artillery fire and the walls of the city crumbled about 400 feet at noon. The occupants of the city were panic-stricken and appealed to the invading commander, General Chen Yao-shan, for truce, undertaking at the same time to persuade the occupation army to evacuate. This was done that the victorious army marched into the city in perfect. This was done that the victorious army marched into the city in perfect order, said the report.

Another report carried by the Shun Pao says that Ishing had fallen into the hands of the Chekiang army and the garrison army of Kiangsu, about two battalions strong, were disarmed.

Only occasional attacks were by Kiangsu soldiers on Liuho yesterday. Rifle shots were exchanged during the night, but from six o'clock in the morning, there was no serious contact until dusk when fighting was secured. Two more field guns and 30 cases of ammunition were sent to the Liuho front yesterday by the Lunghua authorities by motor cars, which in the afternoon brought back over 30 refugees from the fighting zone.

The motor road between Lotien and issued forbiding the trafic and Koochiaza is almost impassable following the recent rainstorms and orders have been issued forbidding the traffic of motor lorries. Repair work began yesterday by war laborers.

The Japanese consular authorities and the shipping companies here yesterday denied the rumor that Japanese boats were being used for the transportation of Mukden troops to Hangchow and vicinity. It was pointed out by military authorities that in case Marshal Chang Tso-lin does send any men to aid General Lu, it was likely that the would-be defenders of Chekiang would travel as coolies rather than fighting men. Their disguise would make their identification impossible until they are actually armed and uniformed after reaching their destination.

According to the Chung Mei News Agency, General Sun Chuanfang of Fukien is sending a large number of Fukien troops to the Chekiang border to join in the punitive expedition to Hangchow. Hostilities are expected in Chuchow any moment between him and General Pan Kuo-kan, in command of Chekiang's own second division.

Colonel Chi Shu-tung, Chekiang's pet war prisoner who has been removed to the quarters of the Arsenal Band in Lunghua, wrote to his parents and wife yesterday on the occasion of the Mid-Autumn festival. In his messages he was again loud in his appreciation of the kind treatment he received from General Ho Feng-lin as well as the Bandmaster, Captain Wu, who is an old friend of his.

The Pathe Orient is taking war films from various angles of activities and will soon screen them in one of the local theaters. It is understood that the present series will depict the situation in the local Settlements and on the Huangtu and Liuho fronts.

The Chinese press yesterday published the text of a telegram sent by General Wu Pei-fu to Chi Hsieh-yuan, urging the latter to make his forces to observe the discipline of army while conducting their warfare. The message was sent as the result of the publication in the press of the cruelties of the Kiangsu army inflicted on the civilians.

The Soochow correspondent of the Shun Pao reports that two foreign spies have been captured by the Kiangsu army at Quinsan. Consequently, Mr. S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, made a visit there and will later come to Shanghai to bring up the matter with the Consular officials at Shanghai.

Twenty-seven wounded, six of whom seriously, were brought back from the Huangtu front yesterday, according to Dr. W. S. New, field director of the Red Cross Society. None came from the Liuho sector.

KIANGSU MAKES PLANS TO HALT ISHING ADVANCE

Attack By Chekiang On West Border Of Taiho Lake Is Anticipated

BY LANSING HOYT

Special Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS with the Kiangsu Forces

Soochow, September 11.—A heavy concentration of Chekiang troops has been reported in the vicinity of Ishing, just west of Lake Taiho. The Northern staff anticipated this move by Marshal Lu and has stationed Kiangsu divisions at strategic points to oppose this new attempt by the Southern leaders to threaten Kiangsu's line of communications. If a surprise attack had developed at Ishing, Marshal Chi would necessarily have had to lessen his pressure against the enemy in the Huangtu sector.

This has not been the case however as Kiangsu airplanes reported this projected concentration at Ishing long before Chekiang was in a position to open up. The Kiangsu General Headquarters has met this counter move of Marshal Lu and it has already taken the offensive just north of Ishing. General Lieu Yu-ko, chief-of-staff of the Northern armies states that severe fighting is developing in the area but that the Kiangsu units are present in sufficient strength to stop the enemy. I noticed two brigades of Northern troops detraining at Changchow yesterday and embarking on boats going south to support the divisions already near Ishing.

Marshal Lu's attempts to cross Lake Taiho in force with infantry and heavy artillery was frustrated as reported yesterday. Many of his junks were sunk and guns lost. The concentration at Ishing was to have developed action simultaneously with the water attack. Owing to the failure on Lake Taiho, however, it will be impossible to land directly on the northern shore of the lake.

Chekiang will have to fight its way north in the Ishing sector in the face of larger enemy forces and this, say the Kiangsu staff, will be impractical. Having blocked this diversion of Marshal Lu at Ishing renewed pressure will be exerted on the Eastern or Huangtu front and a break through by Kiangsu forces after severe fighting is expected during next week.

I shall leave at once for Anting and expect to be very near the Huangtu front this afternon. All is calm at Soochow. Business is somewhat disturbed through the anxiety of those who believe every rumor promulgated, but, with the exception of a scarcity in the supply of sampans on the waterways everything looks about the same as in peace time.

The thing that strikes me as most remarkable is the punctual adherence to schedule of all trains on the Shanghai-Nanking railway from Anting to Nanking. My trip to Soochow took in only five hours which is very good time. It is reported that a rigid censorship may interfere with these reports, but this censorship should not continue as the organisation of the war becomes more complete. It is well to remember that the war is but a week old as these lines are being written.

Menacing Flames Break Out In Liuho Following Night Attack By Kiangsu

BY D. J. LEWIS

Liuho, Sept. 13.—On the way out noticed 500 coolies working on the road supplied with steel shovels, pickaxes, etc. The road was being leveled and ruts filled with crushed rock and cinders. This repair work had been done for a distance of more than ten li.

The report in another daily that barricades had been erected along the road does not seem to correspond with conditions found today. Noticed two units of the Chapei fire brigade apparently enroute to Liuho.

Several trucks loaded with troops were also moving up to front also ammunition and foodstuffs as well as the usual truckloads of umbrellas.

Owing to the Chinese holiday, the mid-autumn festival, it is said that there was no fighting between 6 this morning and 6 this evening.

Some ten miles from Liuho a very large fire was noticed and upon being questioned the second in command stated this was caused at 6.30 by a three inch field gun fired by Kiangsu forces about six li away to the north of Liuho near the Yangtze. When questioned as to the possibility of the fire having been caused by gunboats, Chekiang officers stated this was impossible as some thirty mines which can be discharged by electricity have been placed in the Yangtsze making it impossible for Kiangsu gunboats to come within range of Liuho.

The fire is within 1,000 yards of Chekiang headquarters. They claim it is only a few thatched dwellings of Kompo people but admitted that over 200 soldiers had been detailed to fight the flames.

Severe firing was noticed. Several shots from the large Kiangsu pieces whizzed across the Liuho road.

The second in command excused the absence of Col. Chang who was in the front lines directing the fire of the Chekiang forces against the attacking Kiangsu forces. Mayor Yu En-wo informed THE CHINA PRESS correspondent that representatives of THE CHINA PRESS are always welcome whenever they wish to come and watch operations but this evening owing to the heavy fire of the Kiangsu forces he must request may immediate return to Shanghai.

An armed guard of 4 soldiers were detailed to escort me back and upon questioning them they stated the fire was a serious one some 40 houses being involved. They stated that the town has been deserted for sometime by everybody but actual combat forces and as far as they know no lives were lost. The fire is very

(Continued on Page 3)

TSINGTAO NAVY FORCES ACTIVE; REVIEW IS HELD

Admiral Wen Inspects Marines And Foreigners Lose Out On Golf

(Special to The China Press)

Tsingtao, August 12.—Admiral Wen Shou-teh is showing considerable activity here now. He held a grand inspection of his marines at the golf course yesterday and as a result Tsingtao's foreign and Chinese communities had no golf.

It is not believed that the Admiral will move until General Chang Tso-lin's attitude is definitely known.

Admiral Wen's reason and only excuse for being stationed here, of course, is for the protection of the Shantung coast and especially Lunkow, Chefoo and Tsingtao from any of Marshal Chang's faction which might come down and organise the disorderly elements here. It will be remembered that this is exactly what happened two years ago during the fight between Chihli and Fengtien.

Admiral Wen has four vessels that could put to sea in a pinch and from the standpoint of force he has about 1,200 well-trained and equipped marines.

Chekiang Forces Plan Attack On Rail Sector, Staff Officer Asserts

BY TALBOT PATRICK

Special Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS with the Chekiang forces

Nanziang, Sept. 13, 6 p.m.—"Our Chekiang soldiers are going to attack just as soon as certain preparations are completed, rain or no rain. Naturally, I cannot tell you the time we estimate it will take to complete the preparations, but when we do attack we expect to go right through to Quinsan."

This statement of an officer on the staff of General Chwang Tse-ping, confirmed by the remarks of other high officers and by reports of conditions among the Kiangsu troops definitely changed my mind today and I believe, with the possible exception of "rain or no rain," it may be taken at full value. Whether such an attack and advance may not prove disadvantageous in the long run to the Chekiang arms I will discuss later.

First come the reports of spies about conditions on the Kiangsu side of the battle zone. None of the reinforcements sent to Kiangsu from outside the province have been put on the Huangtu battle front, according to these reports. Even more reliable information has it that instead of reinforcing their troops on this front, the Kiangsu generals have withdrawn troops from this whole sector for the last two or three days.

An intermittent fire has been kept up last night and all day upon these remaining troops by the rifles, machine guns and field pieces of the Chekiang forces. It is quite possible that the purpose of this fire is to keep the nothern's alert against advances by an enemy they highly respect and by several days of such tactics to wear their nerves a bit before the actual attack.

HO'S SON IS VISITOR

For a time last night, it looked as though an attempt to push west might be made early this morning. General Ho Siao-chiao, son of General Ho Feng-ling, defence commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, and General Chwang Tse-ping, who is actively commanding on this front, both came up to headquarters at Nanziang late last night. They started back to Shanghai, however, shortly after midnight.

Soon after their departure, a shipment of 120 cases of ammunition came up and another shipment of similar quantity arrived here at 3.30 in the morning. Much of this was sent forward at once for distribution along the front. At about midnight, also, a hundred soldiers hailing from near Ningpo came up here. They were reported to have

(Continued from Page 3)

ASSASSIN KILLS FASCIST LEADER; ITALY STUNNED

Signor Caselini Is Murdered As Communist Vengeance For Matteotti Death

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Sept. 12.—A workman named Coursi today fired four shots from a revolver at the deputy, Signor Casalini, the Under-Secretary of the Fascist Corporation, fatally wounding him in the head.

Coursi was arrested. He declared that he was a Communist and that he wanted to avenge Signor Matteotti.

Later.—The whole of Italy is horror-stricken at the crime, which has still further increased the tension of the nation's nerves.

The assailant, whose name is Giovanni Corvi, is a carpenter, and was formerly a porter at Signor Casalini's villa. He fired three shots. Signor Casalini was wounded in the forehead and temple, and sank in his seat on the tramcar against his 14-year old daughter murmuring: "They've killed me." Corvi threatened the conductor and passengers with his revolver and tried to escape, but was caught by passing carabiniers and soldiers who had difficulty in protecting him from the crowd, which threatened to lynch him. Corvi appeared to be unbalanced and bordering on insanity. He said that he had killed the deputy in order to

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN, FRANCE FAVOR FORCE TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Ready To Use Their Armies And Navies To Compel Arbitration

BY UNITED PRESS

Geneva, September 12.—Statements made by leaders at the League Assembly here indicate that France and England are ready to use their armies and navies to maintain world peace by enforcing obligatory arbitration.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Sept. 13.—An authoritative statement has been issued emphasising that Germany cannot enter the League until the question of war guilt has been solved. The Government of the League of Nations, the statement declares, will have to be altered more favorably towards Germany before she enters the League, on the Council of which she must be allocated a permanent and not an elective seat.

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Sept. 12.—At a League Committee discussion today on the reduction of armaments, the consensus of opinion favored settlement of disputes by arbitration supported by sanctions on the basis of the provisions of the provisions of the Covenant.

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Geneva, Sept. 12.—The League of Nations announced the financial constitution of Hungary: the creation of an independent bank of issue, a reconstruction loan and control by the League.

At the end of the sitting M. Paul Boncour made a statement on behalf of France, England and Belgium regarding projects which have for their aim the re-establishment of tranquility in Georgia.

Assassin Kills Fascist Leader; Italy Stunned

(Continued from Page 1)

avenge a "brother in idealism, Matteotti."

Signor Casalini was taken to hospital but expired on the operating table.

Later.—The Cabinet met today. They are taking measures to ensure public order. The whole of the press and the Directory of the Fascist Party are exhorting the nation to exercise restraint.

The poet-deputy, Signor Benelli, leader of the new Italic League, publishes an impassioned appeal to the whole nation to lay down arms and end martyrdom, terror and threats, which are stifling the nation's civilisation.

Signor Casalini was a popular and important member of the Fascist Party. He leaves a widow and five children.

Libby And Patrick Score Big Scoops On War Photographs

R. R. Libby, assistant editor of the China Weekly Review and Talbot Patrick of THE CHINA PRESS "scooped" the world in obtaining the first actual pictures of the fighting and preparations for fighting in the present Chinese war. Mr. Libby was all over the battlefield in the Huangtu area the day before actual fighting started and obtained a number of pictures of both the Kiangsu and Chekiang armies and the day fighting started went to the Liuho sector and snapped a number of excellent pictures, several of which appear in the pictorial section of today's China Press. Mr. Patrick did practically the same thing when fighting started at Huangtu and as a result China Press readers today are able to see what the war looks like anyway.

There has been a great demand for pictures of the war from both the United States and Great Britain, practically all of the newspaper correspondents here receiving urgent cabled requests for pictures, as well as news of the conflict.

Latest Photograph Of Norwegian Royalty

This is the latest photograph of the Norwegian royal family, taken on the twenty-first birthday of Crown Prince Olaf. Left to right are King Haakon, Queen Maude and Prince Olaf at their Summer home at Bygdoe Konigsgaard.

Transport Workers Fight Intervention

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 12.—The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the United States Government has decided to co-operate in the defence of American and other foreign life and property in China, but no intervention of a forcible character is contemplated, for which the sanction of Congress is requisite.

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Sept. 12.—According to the Rosta News Agency M. Edo Fimmen, a Dutch trade unionist and one of the members of the Second International, in a speech at a public meeting today declared that the transport workers of the world would do their utmost to prevent the Powers from interfering in the internal affairs of China.

New Ministry Takes Office In Chile As Ex-President Flees

(Reuter's American Service)

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 12.—The new Ministry has been sworn in. Senor Alcibiades Roldan is the Premier and Senor Carlos Alduante the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Reuter's American Service)

Bueno Aires, Sept. 12.—Doctor Alessandri, the former President of Chile arrived today from Santiago de Chile.

(Reuter's American Service)

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 12.—Censorship of telegrams has been established throughout Chile.

Airplane Mishap In Korea Results In Death Of Two

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Phyongyang, Korea, Sept. 13.—Lieutenant Moriwaki and Sergeant Ebina were killed in an aeroplane accident today.

All America Holds Defence Day Fete

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Sept. 12.—The American world-fliers were a feature of today's Defence Day celebration, passing over the National Capitol. The day was celebrated throughout the country by millions of people with parades, the object being to keep alive among citizens an interest in defensive preparation in accordance with the recommendations of General John J. Pershing, who retires from active service tonight.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Sept. 12.—Reports received by the War Department indicate that over 16,000,000 civilians participated in the Defence Day exercises throughout the country.

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COMMUNISTS IN LISBON BEATEN IN NEW REVOLT

Rebels Are Arrested Following Attack On War Ministry

(Reuter's Service)

Lisbon, Sept. 12.—Another abortive attempt at a Communist revolution was made today.

Parties of Communists, including soldiers, attacked the Ministry of War, the telegraph station and the Customshouse. The revolt failed, however, and the revolutionaries, including officers, sergeants and sailors, have been arrested.

The Government have the situation thoroughly in hand. The revolutionaries who occupied the Customshouse have fled. Perfect order reigns.

Labor Council In Drive To Support Pact With Soviet

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 12.—The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party have jointly circularised affiliated Labor party organisations with regard to the Anglo-Russian Treaties, calling on "every active spirit in our ranks to let the man in the street and the woman in the home know the true facts of the case and so cut the power of moral force behind the Labor Government to secure an overwhelming vote when Parliament is called upon to ratify its Russian policy.

Mob Stones Police For Evicting Widow

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 12.—There were exciting scenes at Clydebank this morning when a crowd of 500 persons, in preventing the Sheriff's officers and police from evicting a widow and her family for non-payment of arrears of rent, pelted the officers and police with clods, stones, etc. Subsequently several Labor members of the Town Council addressed the crowd.

A local committee has been established to organise a campaign of resistance. If house factors decline to join a rent tribunal, a general rent strike throughout the district may be declared.

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15 NANKING ROAD

Commission Report In India Rejected

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, Sept. 12.—In the Legislative Assembly today, Mr. Motilal Nehru's amendment, practically rejecting the Lee Commission Report, was carried by 68 votes to 46.

Note:—The Royal Commission under the presidency of Viscount Lee urged that the Indian Civil Service should comprise 60 percent. Indians as compared with 39 percent as at present.

Tangier Reports Advance Of Riffs

(Reuter's Service)

Gibraltar, Sept. 12.—It is reported from Tangier that the Riffs have captured all posts on the road from Tetuan to Sheshuan.

A force of 7,000 Riffs has invested Sheshuan, the water supply of which has been cut off. The Benin-Cuzmer hills dominating Tetuan from the south were captured on Wednesday. Five hundred enemy attacked Souk el Arba on September 10. There was severe fighting.

Troops Moved By Peking On Northern Line

(Continued from Page 1)

are said to be under orders for the north.

The Government sent General Pao Kwei-ching, the newly appointed Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to Mukden this morning with a view to reaching an understanding with Marshal Chang in regard to the Kiangsu-Chekiang situation and thereby averting a Chihli-Fengtien war.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 12.—The Metropolitan Area has been placed under military control. A police announcement explains that the Legations as well as the many foreign residents in the Area must be strictly protected and that plots against peace and order must be prevented. The schools have been notified that no political agitation will be permitted.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Mukden.

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Facts and Figures
DURING the first three months of 1924 the New York Life Insurance Company paid 2739 death claims. Of these policyholders 126 died in the first year of insurance, 136 in the second year, 463 between three and five years after insuring, 494 between five and ten years after insuring, 707 between ten and twenty years after insuring and 813 after twenty years of insurance.
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Menacing Flames Break Out In Liuho Following Night Attack By Kiangsu

(Continued from Page 1)

close to one of the Chekiang ammunition dumps.

No Fengtien troops are stationed at Liuho the forces now at Liuho are 5,000 Kiangsu and counting reinforcements brought up today about 5,000 Chekiang troops. They expect an all-night engagement and a heavy attack by Kiangsu troops but being dug in do not expect any difficulty in holding the town. They mentioned that the hand grenades which they received yesterday would no doubt prove exceedingly useful during the night in repulsing Kiangsu troops when they engage in hand to hand combat.

Tonight's was the heaviest firing since reporting on the Liuho situation and the usual evening meal of Libby's corn beef, tea and war bread was dispensed with.

According to Major Yu, two officers on the Chekiang side were killed today and altogether ten officers have been killed on this side.

Cheking Forces Plan Attack On Rail Sector, Staff Officer Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

come to Shanghai in civilian clothes by "chicken boat."

Today, a lot of newly-made stretchers were sent up to Huangjust after my return from tha station and while I was returning to Huangtu on foot from a trip to the Chekiang extreme outposts I met four machine guns being carried up to be added to those I had seen emplaced. These were of a light type which can be easily carried by two men, one taking the tripod and the other the barrel and breech parts. A number of belts of ammunition were taken up with the guns.

Bundles of new rifles with bayonets attached have also been going up yesterday and today and today great bundles of rope sandals were distributed to various depots just behind the front lines.

RUSSIANS ARRIVE

Two Russians hired by the Chekiang leaders arrived here today with one of the armored Citroen motor cars. One of the foreigners is to drive the armored car and one a second hand Ford touring car which is to be used for the road between Nanziang and Kiating Both Russians are veterans of the "White" battles against the "Reds."

The terms on which the two were hired were said to be $100 a month, with $500 in case of an injury and $2,000 to be paid over to the person named by the Russian in case he is killed. One of the pair said they expected the job at last about a month. He did not know whether any more of his country men had been engaged to run the other Citroen cars which General Ho is reported to have.

The two of them put in half a days work getting the Ford in running order. When some throaty coughs barked irregularly as the reward of their effort, the supplies of the army and the brandy thereof were all theirs. Some of their business was carried on with an officer who speaks fluent Russian following service with the Russian army; I have been told that he was sent by Chang Tso-lin to take a place on the Chekiang staff at the time hostilities commenced.

I took advantage of the slack and intermittent firing today to follow beside the railway line to the Chekiang outposts, just east of the creek where so many of the Kiangsu advances have been stopped As usual, sight of me provoked hearty attempts to send me back out of the danger zone.

THE RAIN HELPS

The crew of one of two machine guns dug in on the sides of the railway embankment were first to manifest this kindly spirit. They didn't even want me to linger long enough to take a snapshot of them. I couldn't argue, because I had thought it only fair to my interpreter to leave him behind in the comparative safety at Huangtu station. But a lucky cloudburst came just then.

An umbrella was handed out to me from the tiny shelter and I squatted under it for some minutes until the rain died down. By that time they decided I might as well linger longer, allowed me to snap them and pointed out a ford across a ditch to their companions' trenches.

These trenches started days ago as little holes dug behind paddy dikes for greater comfort, were deepened as days passed and have been much more deepened and connected the last two days so that they might be drained of the deep pools which collected in them. Several of the early shallower ditches had to be abandoned because not in a position to be drained.

In several places, the trenches were deep enough for the use of firing steps and nearly everywhere there were shelves on the back wall for equipment. They were roofed over with matting, straw and occasional tarpaulins in places where the men in that section huddled together.

Unlike the trenches of the World War, these were straight. There has not been a need of traverses to localise the effect of the bursts of big high-explosive shells. Also, there are no communication trenches, with the result that I was breathless when I finally tumbled down the steep side of the front line trench into a foot-deep pool in the bottom.

About that time, several shells or long-fused shrapnel were dropped over near the machine gun emplacement I had left several minutes before. My new hosts listened, looked and waved me back. They wouldn't even look through a set of photo prints I was carrying as an argument that no one would be hurt by the camera if I was allowed to take further "snaps."

A WILLING GUIDE

In spite of the whistles of occasional bullets, one man ran along the top of the ground just behind the trench and beckoned to show me the way back. Being a guest on sufferance, I followed him. Back through the ankle deep mud and the water of the trench, across an open space and down a low bank to the ford.

Earth had been thrown into the double ditch here paralleling the railway so as to make a slippery path about knee deep in water. Off the path, which was there feet wide, the water was breast high. Then I walked along the muddy path worn by the soldiers as far down the side of the embankment as they could go without walking in the water of the ditch.

Occasional visits to the tracks showed the ties split and roadbed torn up in many places where shells sent down the pathway and easy mark of the line had landed. The earthen sides of the embankment and the ground to either side were also pitted from the same missiles. As far as I could determine, most of the holes were due to shrapnel which had failed to burst in the air.

And so back from the risk-taking individuals to the tactics of the whole army.

The advisability of an attempt to advance to Quinsan is to my mind very doubtful. At Henli Creek the Chekiang army will strike an obstacle similar to the creek before Huangtu at which they have so bloodily repelled the Kiangsu troops, but a far more formidable one. At the same time they, though the force inferior in numbers, will be extending their line and lengthening their lines of communications.

The Kiangsu troops, on the contrary, will be in a position where fewer men than now necessary can hold the line and their eastern front will be nearer both the Ishing sector and the base, so that men can be transferred from one front to the other and supplies sent up more quickly and easily than hitherto.

While the officers think over their plans, the soldiers have taken up mah jongg to pass the time.

Kashing Quiet After First Excitement Of Military Activity

Chekiang Town Settles Down Following Flurry Of War News

(Special to The China Press)

Kashing, Chekiang, Sept. 13.—After the first few days of fright, during which thousands of people fled to Shanghai and other places of refuge, Kashing has settled down to comparitive peace and quiet.

During the past week the town has been kept in a state of excitement by the military activity incident to the inter-necine war. Troops have been moved through all hours of the night; coolies and others have been conscripted by the police authorities in the country as well as the city. No accurate estimate of the actual number of laborers so impressed is available, but it is estimated that hundreds have been forced to leave their homes. However, it is said, that they have been well paid and have received excellent treatment. Many of the local boats and launches have been comandeered although it is stated that a number of hong or passenger boats are still running.

Business has been greatly hindered but some of the shops are open in spite of the war and farmers are beginning to come to the city markets again. Rice has remained at a reasonable price but there has been a shortage of flour due to the fact that it has been bought up by the soldiers.

A number of Red Cross societies has been organised in connection with the local hospitals although none of the wounded have been brought to Kashing so far. However, a Red Cross motor launch reported a number of wounded in Changshing.

For probably the first time in the history of Kashing, the Mid-Autumn Festival, one of the great debt-paying days, has been passed over. Both debtors and creditors have proclaimed a polite truce and there is none of the usual activity of settlement day, the streets being almost deserted.

The opening of the Kashing High School, which was scheduled for September 5, was postponed to the 16th on account of the war. As far as is now known the school will open on that date with an enrollment of 370 students, and many more on the waiting list. The dormitory and classroom buildings which have just been completed will be thrown open and the school is expected to start on its curriculum in spite of the war clouds.

The Schoolgirl

AT thirteen or fourteen years of age your daughter reaches a state of mental and physical transition. At school she is beginning to study subjects of relative difficulty, in which she must be examined. Her worries looming large and important in her maturing mind, will be magnified by any periodical physical depression.

Many mothers have helped their daughters through these years of great mental and physical activity by giving to them regularly Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will tone up the system, give them a new vitality, and energy to combat physical strain, nervousness, and listlessness.

"I am glad to say that I am one who takes your medicine and have found great relief from its use. I always suffered from pains at certain times and was advised by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so for one month and was surprised that all my pains vanished. You are welcome to use this letter to help others."

Mrs. Annie Abbot
36 Hannover St., Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

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AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

A Voice from the Dawn of the World—

"—the aeons of forgotten Time When man was not!"

BEFORE man came, Time was. Not Time as we reckon it today; no mere minutes, but ages, *aeons*. A century flung into that dim abyss was as a raindrop swallowed up by the sea.

Against that vague, shadowy dawn of the world loomed huge, fearsome monsters—dinosaur, pterodactyl, mastodon—

It is a far, faint cry from the mists of the remote and unremembered past to the high-tension, split-second present.

Yet even there, in those strange, awesome animal bulks, was stirring the irresistible force of evolution—that eager upward urge of which was to emerge at last as *man!*

And the tireless flight of Father Time which spanned those colossal ages, is the same that measures our work and our lives today.

If your brief span in Time is not measured accurately send your timepiece to our

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CONSTANTLY IMPROVED BUT NO YEARLY MODELS

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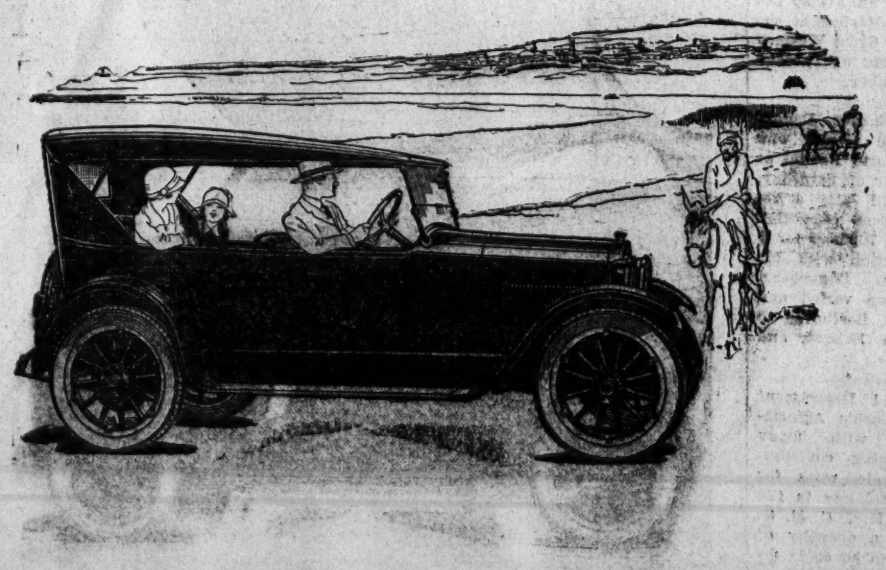
The Dodge Brothers car retains its basic design year after year, and although improvements are constantly being made, it is no part of Dodge Brothers policy to make annual changes. The car is always up-to-date.



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News Brevities

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury who has recently returned from Scotland where he attended the World's Sunday School convention will speak at this morning's service of the Community Church which meets in the Columbia Country Club. Since this Sunday is Rally Day for Community Church, emphasis is being laid on the importance of supporting this part of the church's life at the morning worship hour as well as in the Sunday School itself.

• • •

Allen Isaacson, an American, charged before Mr. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner with a breach of traffic regulations, by failing to obey signals at the junction of Nanking Road and Kiangse Road, was late in appearing, the Court having to adjourn to await his arrival. Asked to explain his non-appearance, defendant said that the matter had escaped his memory. In fining defendant, Mr. Lurton said that as a matter of courtesy the Court had adopted the policy of notifying defendants in traffic cases rather than issuing warrants, arresting the defendants and obliging them to put up a bond for their appearance in Court. Defendant had discommoded the Court and the police and was, consequently, fined Gold $2.00. For breach of the traffic regulations he was fined a similar sum.

• • •

Those desirous of obtaining war pictures may be interested in the announcement by the Sun Sun Photo Studio, 82, Nanking Road, in our advertisement columns today, relative to the sale of such pictures.

• • •

The Argentine Government has abolished the Argentine Vice-Consulate in Hongkong. It is understood that questions concerning Argentine interests in Hongkong should be referred to the Argentine Consul in Shanghai.

• • •

Word has just been received here by Mr. A. Carpi the local impressario, that the Italian Opera Company left Singapore on September 12 en route to Shanghai. This company of singers that was so well received here last year when they gave a repertoire of Italian and French operas at the Lyceum, will open the season on October 1 at the Olympic theater. The first opera to be sung is "Il Trovatore."

• • •

The thanks of the British Women's Association are due to The Union Club, the Country Club, "A. P.", "Anonymous," Mrs. von Hormann, and THE CHINA PRESS for their generous contributions of novels and magazines, and to Mrs. D. Lewis for eleven fly-covers, for the use of the officers and men of the Royal Navy now on guard at various points on the outskirts of the Settlement.

• • •

Concerts have been arranged by the B.W.A. Musical and Dramatic Sections for the sailors at Jessfield Park on Friday the 19th, and for the Marines at the new stables in the Great Western Road on the evening of Tuesday the 23rd of September.

• • •

Master Emil Charles Danenberg the 7 year old pianist who is giving a Pianoforte Recital at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday, September 27 will play a repertoire of 32 pieces consisting of 25 solos and 7 pieces for 2 pianos in conjunction with his father, Professor Danenberg. The selections are varied and graded from Bach, Beethoven to the most modern Debussy and Ravel.

• • •

The Hospital Aid Department of the British Women's Association acknowledge with many thanks the following contributions towards their work for wounded Chinese soldiers in the local hospitals: Mrs. C. M. G. Burnie, $25; and a quantity of cotton cloth, etc., to be made up into garments and bandages from Mr. Dow Ping Chiang, Messrs. Wa Lee and Co., and Mr. Sun Mow.

The Hospital Aid Workroom is open daily at 12 Kiukiang Road, and workers are much needed.

The following have been already sent to the Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig: 500 assorted bandages; 13 many-tailed bandages; 100 absorbent pads; 33 T. bandages: 100 swabs, and old linen.

• • •

The members of the staff of the Shanghai American School will be at home to their friends on Wednesday, September 17, from four to six at 10 Avenue Petain. The reception will be in honor of the new teachers, and all patrons and other friends of the school are cordially invited.

• • •

A wedding of unusual interest took place in Peking last week when the daughter of Prince Chun was married to the only son of Yung Yuan, a Duke in the Tsing Dynasty. The ex-Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung was the best man. The dowry of the bride was described as extraordinarily rich and various, while the bridegroom was characterised as "a very smart young man." The bride is Hsuan Tung's younger sister while the bridegroom is his brother-in-law. The wedding was attended by all the noble families of the Tsing House.

• • •

Some 200 or more Russians arrived at Harbin recently from Tsitsihar concentration camp and were put on board a river steamer, having agreed to work in the gold-mines on the Chinese side of the Amur. The men were nearly all dressed in Chinese clothes but looked healthy and well fed. Some time ago about 30 Russians disappeared from this concentration camp when Tuchun Wu was about to repatriate them to Russia, most of the men objecting to return. It is evident that a compromise has been arrived at, and that these Russians are better satisfied to remain on Chinese soil.

• • •

A very well-known literary man, who suffers from fits of complete abstraction, during which he is capable of the most amazing feats of absent-mindedness, told a London correspondent this tale against himself: He belongs to one of the smartest West End clubs—a palatial place in St. James'. He lives in Chambers in the Temple. One evening recently he rather wondered why as he strolled from his chambers to his club, people were staring at him so. But no being at all self-conscious, he did not worry. He walked up the steps of his club, and after a second's amazed open-mouthed regard, the old hall porter stepped up to him. "Shall I put it in the cloakroom with your stick and hat, sir?" he asked. The literary man had walked into his club still gaily carrying in one hand the small milkcan he had intended to deposit outside his Temple chambers as he left.

• • •

Advertisement in the Japan Times: "To Let: C. Thwaites piano, almost new". Evidently there is still a shortage of houses in Tokio. A large packingcase would be more comfortable but not so classy.

• • •

The Norwegian steamer Hav in which a large shipment of arms was smuggled into Canton, has not been released, according to latest reports. The steamer is still anchored off Wongpo and the gun-boat Kong Kung is escorting this foreign steamer.

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Rub Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the painful spots. It is penetrating, starts up the circulation which carries away the congestion and pressure that causes the pain. That is how it helps rheumatic pains, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, swollen, aching joints and muscles. Sold and recommended everywhere.

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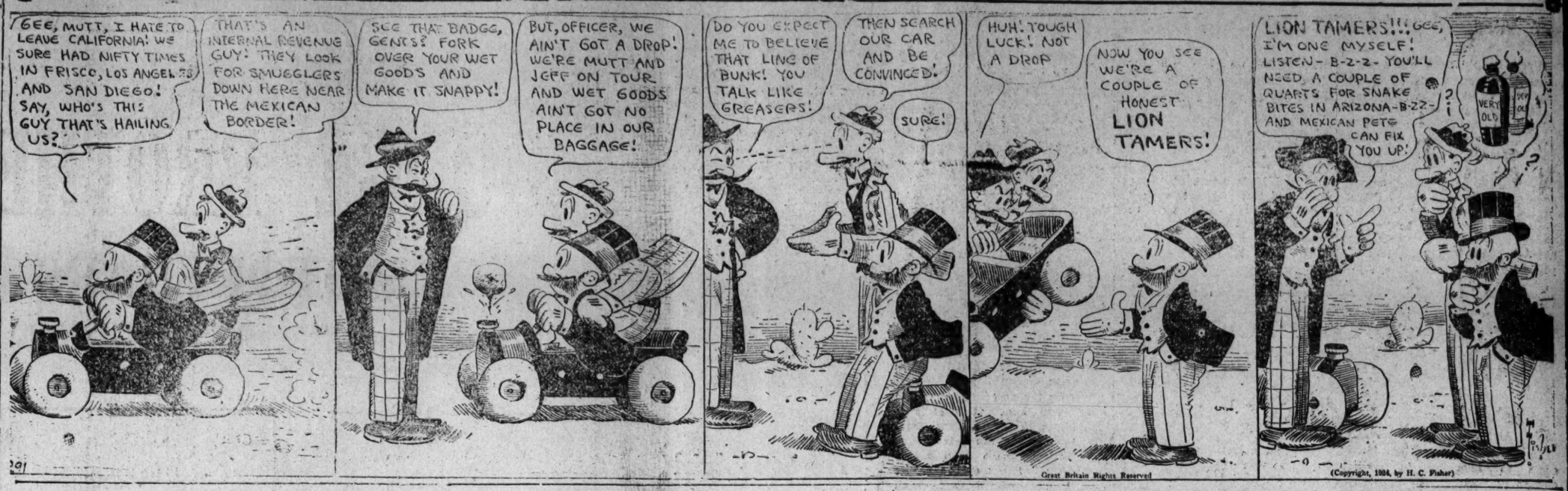
By Bud Fisher



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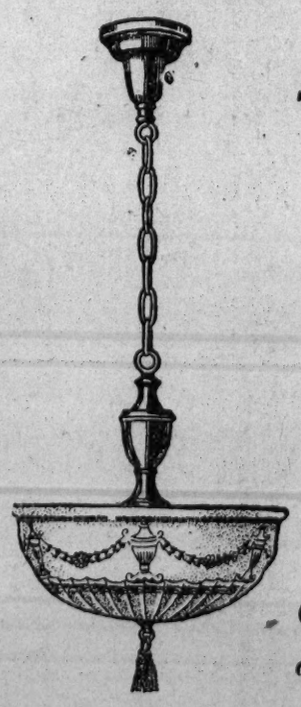
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THE new season beckons us on! We're full to overflowing with optimism—the effervescent, sparkling optimism, with new opportunities to serve!

And with the new season we rededicate our Store to the high principle of service—a service not merely of buying and selling—but of creating.

Our representatives study the producers and their resources, scrutinize costs to bring luxuries within the means of the greatest number, make suggestions, originate designs, set new tasks for old industries—seeking always to improve.

That's very evident this fall.

The advantage of this permanent plan is apparent today in our splendid preparedness to serve every need of every patron. We invite you to see the new exhibits—the new merchandise, the time-tested qualities and the appealing values. We suggest an early visit, as the sale ends on September 17th.

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Universal Providers

Nanking Road at Chekiang

Sun Yat-Sen Definitely Refuses To Release Arms To Merchant Volunteers

Delegates Leading Bolshevists In Canton To Act On His Behalf In Seeking Settlement With Corps

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Sept. 8.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen has definitely refused to release the arms and ammunitions seized on August 11, and has delegated ex-Governor Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, two leading "Bolshevists" now in Canton, to act on his behalf in the arms question, thus relieving Generals Fan She-shang and Liang Heng-chao, of the Yunnanese army, from further interest in the matter.

The compositors and printers, attached to the Canton newspaper offices, went on strike on Sept. 8, upon failure of the publishers to agree to their demand for an increase of wage from 35 to 50 percent. There were no Canton newspapers published on September 9.

Governor Liao Chung-hoi, on September 6, advised a delegation of Canton newspapermen to support Dr. Sun's northern expedition against Peking.

It has been reported that the declaration of war by Dr. Sun's Government will be made against Peking on September 14, and that Dr. Sun himself will arrive at Shiukwan a few days earlier. Shiukwan is on the northern terminal of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

MAH-JONG TAX

Dr. Sun has issued an order repealing the tax on Mah-jong playing in the restaurants of Canton and vicinity. Simultaneously, he has issued an order forbidding further empressment of coolies for military service.

At the call of the Kuomintang, the cadets of the military Academy of the "Red Army" at Whampoa and other communistic organisations met at the Public Garden, Canton, on September 7 and passed the following resolutions:

"That the 1901 Protocol made between China and several other Powers after the Boxer trouble should be repealed" and

"The Northern Expedition against Peking is endorsed."

It appears from complaints heard from several factions of the Kuomintang in Canton that not all of the officials and policemen now on service are wholly in favor of Bolshevism. The Canton policemen, who were ordered by their chief on September 7 to distribute circulars attacking foreigners and merchants, did not do so of their own free will, as they afterwards told their friends.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Sept. 7.—Mr. Chung Shing, Speaker of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, has communicated the following letter to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, with the request that he will transmit it to the several Governments concerned:

"The people of Kwangtung deeply appreciate the action of the Consular Corps in Canton in warning Dr. Sun Yat-sen against his intended bombardment of their defenceless capital. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Government, irregularly constituted, has never been recognised at home or abroad. Its recent work of devastation and oppression were akin to that of the pirates and bandits in South China, against whom the British Naval authorities, especially at the request of the Consular representatives of the Governments whose interests were affected, have been justified in taking all necessary steps."

The above has reference to the seizure by Dr. Sun, on August 11, of a consignment of arms and ammunitions for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteers had obtained the necessary permits, and to his attitude of the Volunteers threatening to go on a general strike as a protest against Dr. Sun's action.

200 Villages In Punjab Are Flooded

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, September 12.—Serious floods have overwhelmed several parts of the Punjab, Two hundred villages in the Bharatpur State have been flooded and Bharatpur City is threatened. The Maharaja of Bharatpur and all his officials are working strenuously to minimise the damage and prevent distress.

Diplomats Confer On Situation Here

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, September 12.—The British, Italian, Japanese, American, and French Ministers here held a meeting today and discussed the question of neutrality of the Whangpoo River and other subjects in connection with the Kiangsu-Chekiang war on the basis of the report from the Consular Body in Shanghai.

Be Prepared

with an EXTRA PAIR of glasses in case of loss or breakage. The comfort of a change from pince-nez to spectacles or vice versa makes an extra pair a great Convenience

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Harvard Star Marries In College Romance.

MRS. MARION P. CONLON

A lingering glance at a college dance and frequent meetings thereafter culminated in Dorchester, Mass., in the marriage of Miss Marion P. O'Callaghan, society beauty, to Arthur J. ("Jocko") Conlon, of Winchester, captain of the Harvard baseball team of 1922.

Gun Club Shoot

The International Gun Club announces that the fifth and last round of thirty targets for the Grand Handicap Cup will be held this afternoon at 3.30, regardless of the weather.

The finals, of 50 birds, will be shot next Saturday, September 20, the five winners of the previous shoots competing.

Giant Zeppelin Is Guided By Radio

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Friedrichshaven, September 12.—For the first time in history a giant Zeppelin dirigible was today guided by radio. The Zeppelin, built here for the United States government in accordance with the Versailles treaty and now undergoing trials prior to being sent across the Atlantic, behaved perfectly in response to directions sent by radio from the station here.

DR. SUN GOES TO SHAOKUAN; HEADS FORCE OF 1,000

Canton Leader In Manifesto Admits Oppression In Kwangtung

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Shameen, Sept. 13.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen left at ten this morning, accompanied by his wife, in an armored train with over a thousand troops. He will remain in Shaokuan for a week or ten days, after which time he will move between Canton and Shaokuan until the mobilisation is complete.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a manifesto admits that Kwangtung under the Kuomingtang has suffered from disagreeable taxes and the oppression of disorderly, unthinking generals and unscrupulous officials, who have been enriching themselves under the pretext of raising money for the Government.

They have rendered the people's lives and property unsafe, the manifesto goes on to say, and therefore the merchants, especially, gradually lost faith in the revolutionary government. The course of action adopted by the revolution is unsound, and is clearly due to the indifference of the peopie towards national affairs. He calls on the people of Kwangtung to cooperate with the revolutionary government, and promises the following: (1) To despatch various troops northward the soonest possible. (2) To reorganise the Canton Municipality for self-governbent, the people to elect a new mayor. (3) All miscellaneous taxes to be cancelled, and taxation to be decided and regulated by the newly elected officials.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, September 13.—It is reliably reported that Mr. Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will soon leave on a mission to Mukden.

Ask for our Strawberry Sundae made from— fresh imported berries

Chocolate Shop

FRANCE AGAIN SEEKS PLAN TO RECOGNISE RUSS

Commission Will Be Appointed To Work Out Scheme Of Procedure

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Sept. 12.—A commission of five members, including MM. Demonzie (Chairman), Fromageot and Noulens, the former Ambassador in Petrograd, is about to be constituted for the purpose of devising the best method of procedure in connection with the resumption of relations between France and Soviet Russia.

The first sitting of the committee will probably take place place early in October.

Canton Governor Denies Communism

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, September 12.—Mr; Liao Chung-kai, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has issued a communique, accouncing that the Canton Government has no idea of putting into effect Communism and that he (Mr. Liao) is not a Communist. The Civil Governor further declares that the arms and ammunition, imported by the Merchants' Volunteer Corps and seized by the Canton Government, shall be returned to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in accordance with the regulations of the Citizens' Corporation.

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Our coal is best selected and at moderate prices, and consumers may rely on us in obtaining the right kind of coal as named on their order, and that is why our business has been increasing steadily.

Orders from foreign warships are especially welcome. It is understood that warships used to purchase coal from the merchants who are not belonging to the coal trade and who obtain their coal after passing many hands. These merchants do not understand what is the right coal for warships, therefore they are liable to be cheated by these merchants. Such actions bring serious damage to the names of our Chinese coal mines.

We are doing business on thoroughly honest basis in a measure to preserve the name of our Chinese coals as well as to push our business. We guarantee the satisfaction of foreign steamships who may place orders with us.

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Councillor to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Guild.
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants Association

Analyses

By Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

Dah Doong Coal:

Moisture	2.7 %
Volatile matter	36.6 %
Fixed carbon	56.7 %
Ash	4.0 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
14160 *B. T. U.*	

Rogarty, Saghaline Coal:

Moisture	1.00 %
Volatile matter	18.15 %
Fixed carbon	76.22 %
Ash	4.63 %
Sulphur	0.51 %
18000 *B. T. U.*	

Liu Ho Kow Coal:

Moisture	1.0 %
Volatile matter	23.3 %
Fixed carbon	63.2 %
Ash	12.5 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
13690 *B. T. U.*	

Chung Hsing Coal:

Moisture	0.9 %
Volatile matter	28.4 %
Fixed carbon	58.1 %
Ash	12.6 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
13610 *B. T. U.*	

Tung Woo Coal No. 1

Moisture	0.6 %
Volatile matter	24.3 %
Fixed carbon	64.0 %
Ash	11.1 %
Sulphur	0.4 %
13920 *B. T. U.*	

Houchi Coal:

Moisture	0.6 %
Volatile matter	17.1 %
Fixed carbon	75.3 %
Ash	7.0 %
Sulphur	0.7 %
14620 *B. T. U.*	

Tung Woo Coal No. 2

Moisture	0.7 %
Volatile matter	17.6 %
Fixed carbon	71.1 %
Ash	11.6 %
Sulphur	1.8 %
13910 *B. T. U.*	

Ching Hsing Coal:

Moisture	0.7 %
Volatile matter	26.2 %
Fixed carbon	61.6 %
Ash	11.5 %
Sulphur	2.5 %
13840 *B. T. U.*	

BON TON CIGARS

Tabaqueria Fillipina,	Nanking Road
Sincere Co. Ltd.	Nanking Road
Palace Tobacco Store,	Nanking Road
Quan Yuen & Co.	Honan Road
Tung Tai & Co.	Broadway
B. A. Argendeli,	Nanking Road

HENNESSY ★★★ BRANDY

"Eat Less Meat"!

"EAT LESS MEAT"

Presserve Your Health and Annoy the Profiteer: Butchers Pushing up Prices

War's extremity is the butcher's opportunity. Such seems the view of Shanghai meat dealers, for they have seized their chance to boost their prices 40 percent., as announced elsewhere. That this is a matter of profit-making is shown by a study of the market price list showing the rates prevailing in the Hongkew Market. Form this illuminating document giving the difference in prices of September 2 and 9 we deduce that the ultimate consumer is likely to be squeezed again. The greatest advance in price there noted is in beef, an advance of 25 per cent. in the less expensive cuts, while the best cuts have advanced only 18 percent. That is, beef quoted on September 2 at from 16 to 30 cents a pound has advanced to 20 and 35.

Mutton, which was only 18 to 30 is now 25-35 while pork has not advanced at all and veal but slightly. No justification is shown for the advance of 40 per cent. advertised. Fish has not advanced in any instance and indeed cod is cheaper than before. Ducks, fowls, geese, pigeons, quail, snipe and turkey are just the same price, *while eggs have risen 25 per cent. for "just eggs" and 18 per cent. for the number one quality.* With regard to vegetables and fruit the price is only slightly higher though the price of potatoes has risen from $2.00-2.20 to $2.20-$2.60. A detailed list follows:—

Butcher's Meat

		Usual Price	War Price
Beef	per lb.	0.16—0.30	0.20—0.35
Mutton	,,	0.18—0.30	0.20—0.35
Pork	,,	0.30—0.40	
Veal	,,	0.24—0.36	0.30—0.40
GAME, POULTRY AND EGGS.			
Ducks	each	0.70—1.00	
Eggs	per doz.	0.20—0.25	0.25—0.30
Fowls	per. lb.	0.25—0.30	
Geese	each	1.00—1.20	
Pigeons	,,	0.20—0.25	
Quail	,,	0.30—0.35	
Snipe	,,	0.16—0.18	
Turkey	per lb.	0.50—0.55	

The moral which these statistics point is that preached by all the hoardings during the War: "Eat Less Meat." It is admitted that we all eat too much meat for our health. What better time than the present to cut down the meat ration and reprove the profiteer at the same time? The housewives of Shanghai have it in their power to stop this hold-up at once and benefit their families by doing so.

Old China hands will remember previous occasions when floods and famine have been made scapegoats for patent squeeze, inasmuch as the articles sold at advanced prices did not come from districts affected in any respect. War will doubtless bring inconveniences even to the protected foreign community, but it need not be an excuse for profiteering.

form the "North China Daily News" Sept. 10th 1924

The "North China Daily News" Says:

"Eggs Have Risen 25% for "Just Eggs" and 18% for The Number One Quality"

Rakusen's—

"Eggsells"

(Excel-Eggs)

Have Not Increased in Price!!

They Are Cheaper!!

You can now buy a book of tickets and save 10%

Every Egg Guaranteed Fresh

Packed in dozen Cartons delivered daily direct to your door. Packed under immaculately sanitary conditions *under Foreign Supervision*

Use No. 1 "Eggsells" for table use at 50 cts. per doz.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, cooking etc. 30 cts per doz.

The Editor, N.C.D.N. Says:— "They are certainly all that is claimed for them—Large, Brown, Fresh and Delicious"

Rakusen's "Eggsell" (Excel Egg) Co.

Telephone Your Order C. 8499

A central registry of all homes, apartments, rooms flats, garages, offices etc.

136 Szechuen Road

We have FOR SALE:

1 & 3 mow lots near Kiangwan Race Course,
3 mow with two large residences and garden, Haining Road
5.117 mow with residence, stables and garden on Bubbling Well Road, near Mohawk Road.
Pharmacy in good locality, Tls. 10,000—as a going concern.
1.4 mow lot on Medhurst & Bubbling Well Roads,
1.825 mow lot on Connaught Road,
11 mow lot off Scott Road, near Shanghai Public School
Several large & small lots in French Town.

RENTAL AGENCY:

Try our Rental Service, it is free to Tenants.
We will get you a house, or office in any part of Shanghai, anywhere from $5.00 to Tls. 2000.—per month.

Central Estate & Rental Agency
Phone C. 638 136 Szechuen Road

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
Remington Typewriter School
3 Kiukiang Road Phone C. 1671

Reminding you of home
Fresh Strawberries
Served in our Sodas
and Sundaes.
Chocolate Shop

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, SICKNESS & ACCIDENT AND HOUSEHOLDERS' INSURANCE.

FAR EASTERN BRANCH
26 THE BUND.
Tel. No. C.118.
C. E. MALIGNY
Manager for the Far East
Agents
Messrs. Barlow & Co.
4 Ezra Road. Tel. No. C.211

Be Prepared
with an EXTRA PAIR of glasses in case of loss or breakage. The comfort of a change from pince-nez to spectacles or vice versa makes an extra pair a great Convenience
Oculists' Institute Company
O.I.C. 50 Nanking Rd.

Any Lens Replaced $1.00 Any Rx
O.I.C.

Just Arrived

SECO
Numbering Machine

A Modern Machine Automatic, Mechanically Perfect, with all the Features of other Standard Machines.
Self-Inking, Dust Proof,
Three Movements,
Consecutive Repeat Duplicate
Six Wheels 1 to 999,999

Price Mex. $10.80

Distributed by
Liengyi Mercantile Co.
cor. Lloyd & Nanking Roads.
Shanghai, Tel. C. 839

A Satisfactory Service always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. West 2825

Sanitary Made Ice-Cream
and
Home Grown Salads
(Guaranteed by the proprietor.)
used at the
Forts Hotel
Woosung Forts.
Pass the Lighthouse and take first turn to the left.
Well cooked meals. Comfortable Bedrooms. Billiards
The place to spend a pleasant time
F. Davies. Proprietor

"Bermaline" Bread
For the Hot Weather. Nourishing and Appetising. Ice Cream and cold drinks, in nice cool surroundings at Neils' Scotch Bakery, 8 Nanking Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Dont struggle with dirt, Use "Wyandotte"
DETERGENT
For cleaning painted walls or wood work, enamelled surfaces, tile or wood floors.
$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores
Bulk quotations from China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible
—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $ Tls., etc.) each count as a word.
—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.
—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.
—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

JOT IT DOWN!
Small, neatly-bound Note-books, with tear-off leaves, produced by The China Press Job-printing Department, may be obtained at The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents "big money", paid in advance.

TO LET. Furnished flat of two large rooms with bathroom, facing Nanking Road. Taels 100.

To LET, Nanking Road, two rooms and bathroom. Tls. 65 per month.

Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. 14 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 10208

Professional

HAIR and Skin specialist, just arrived in Shanghai with latest American Methods. Permanent Hair waving a speciality. Private home visited. Add. E. K. 364 Avenue Haig. 70272 S 14

STRONG masseuse, graduated, guarantees to reduce the weight of any stout person, has some hours free-early morning and after office hours. Injections and special surgical massage. West 4255. Mrs. Bologovskaya, 306 Avenue Joffre. 70181

Apartments To Let

IMMEDIATE occupation, a self contained unfurnished modern four roomed flat, bath, kitchen, telephone, etc. Apply to 158 Seymour Road. 70285

TO LET, in a new modern apartment building newly and beautifully furnished flat with kitchen, bath, flush, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Phone West 3813. 70253 S 19

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philippidis, Merchant Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Educational

YOUNG lady desires to give French or Russian lessons (children or adults). Terms moderate. Apply to Box 611, THE CHINA PRESS. 70183 S 16

Godowns Wanted

WANTED, godown for paper, central location, about 3000 to 4000 square feet preferably ground floor. Dry. Apply to Box 1505, THE CHINA PRESS. 70255 S 14

To Let

Vallon Apartments

Superior apartments consisting of reception hall, living room, loggia, dining-room, bed-room, bath, kitchen, pantry, store rooms, servants' quarters including central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, lift, garage, tennis courts and garden. Situated on Route Vallon between Route Pere Robert and Route Cardinal Mercier.

Route Pere Robert

Modern 5 roomed-houses, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets and garden. Situated near French Club.

Yu Yuen Apartments

Modern 3 roomed apartments consisting of living room, dining room, bed-room, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, central heat, hot and cold water and flush closets. Situated on Yu Yuen Road, ½ minute walk from St. Georges.

Apply
E. SUENSON & CO., LTD.
30 Foochow Road.
Eastern Times Building.
Phone C. 840.
T. F. 301

Houses To Let

VACANT is British house one double bed sitting room excellent board sanitary bathroom attached. Call 103 Route Vallon. Also one single attic with verandah. 70284 S 16

TO LET the most beautiful house No. 676 Avenue Joffre. 15 large airy rooms, 5 bath-rooms, reception rooms and halls. Verandas and balconies adjoining the bed-rooms and drawing rooms. Beautifully decorated and newly painted with magnificent entrance. Garden. Garage. etc. The same house can be leased to three tenants in three separate Apartments of 5 rooms and two bath-rooms in each Apartment in "All in one floor style." For further particulars apply No. 12 Rue du Consulat. 70292 O 1

NO. 24F Tongshan Road, 6-roomed house with bathrooms, hot & cold waters, etc. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 70198

SEMI-Foreign Houses, East Paoshing & Jukiang Roads. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 70199

Nos. 36 & 40 Route Robert Frelupt, 4-roomed houses with bathrooms, hot & cold waters, etc. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 70200

TO BE let, Nos. 166 and 170A Bubbling Well Road, with garage and tennis court. Apply H. J. Zimmerman & Co., 96 Szechuen Road. 70268 S 16

TO LET. Wayside Road. No. 47 opposite Studley Park, six rooms, two bathrooms, two servants' rooms & kitchen. Vacant October 1st. Tls. 65.00. per month. Apply to Mr. Tolle, The Han Yung Co., 7 Ningpo Road, Phone 4271. 70271 S 16

HOUSE to be taken over, light fixtures etc., good for private or boarding house. Address Box 1486, THE CHINA PRESS. 70229

FOR Rent, five room house, two modern bathrooms, kitchen, garden and garage at 630 Avenue Joffre. Immediate occupation. Will rent unfurnished. Preference given to purchaser of furniture. Inspection by appointment. Apply to Box 615, THE CHINA PRESS. 70250 S 19

FOR Rent:—From October 1st tastefully and completely furnished house on Route Lafayette. Four main Rooms, two baths, hot and cold water, modern sanitation, garden, garage, Ample service rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 346

TO LET, seven furnished rooms, modern residence in French Concession, with modern conveniences, central heating, garage for three cars, servants' quarters, and large garden suitable for two tennis courts. Please apply to Box 1478, THE CHINA PRESS. 70141 S 19

FOR Rent. On Route Ferguson, new house ready October 1st; 5 main rooms, modern sanitation, ample service rooms, garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F. 352

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

Houses To Let

FOR Rent. On or shortly after October 1st, house No. 70 Avenue Du Roi Albert for about 2½ years. Six main rooms. 3 baths, modern sanitation, garden, ample service rooms, verandahs, all screened. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 355

TO LET, No. 152 Avenue Du Roi Albert, corner the Avenue Joffre, five rooms with bath and kitchen, light and gas etc., at $24 per month and furniture for sale, price are very cheap. 70246 S 14

Offices, To Let

TO LET Large Ground Floor Show Room on Avenue Edouard VII, close to Bund. Area approximately 4250 sq. ft. For further particulars Apply to THE BEN BUILDINGS CO., Ben Building. 70280 S 17

FOR Rent, front office rooms, about 1000 square feet, first floor, near-corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1288, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 338

ONE office room to let, 3 Ezra Road, 5th floor. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10222

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

Residential Properties

WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, Tel. C. 8222. T F 343

Shops To Let

Nos. 14, 45 & 47 Corner Boone & Seward Roads, further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 70201

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 299

SHOP, to be let in few months. Splendidly located on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10203

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1506 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

TO LET 13-14 Park Road. Large airy well furnished room with verandahs, and separate bathrooms attached. Opposite Race Course. Consistent good food and comfort. Telephone West 226. 70283 S 20

IN American family with board. Large room, private bath. Or suite of two rooms, connecting bath, verandah. Apply to Box 1510, THE CHINA PRESS. 70279 S 14

TO LET, one attic of three rooms with kitchen, bathroom attached, all conveniences nicely located, Apply 30 Medhurst Road from 3-6. 70288

MELBOURNE house 12a Quinsan Gardens to let, well furnished double and single room full board. Terms moderate daily or monthly rates. Telephone North 63. 70290 S 20

TO LET or for sale. Best selected residence of 6-8 rooms and servants quarters standing on 3½ mow land and garden, near Jessfield Park. All modern conveniences with central heating and garage. Unfurnished or elegantly furnished available beginning of October. Apply to Box 1495, THE CHINA PRESS. 70177

TO LET, well furnished room with or without board. Apply 20A North Szechuen Road. Phone North 4013. 70223

TO LET, one large well furnished room, with verandah, facing south, modern conveniences, without board, breakfast only. 450D Avenue Joffre, Phone West 4556. 70263 S 16

DOUBLE and single rooms to let, with board and every conveniences. Centrally located. 1 Young Allen Terrace. Phone North 2072. 70229

FOR Rent, one nicely decorated room, unfurnished in private flat, in Oriental Press Building, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Apply Acia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 349

58 Range Road to let, large and small furnished rooms with bathroom, without board. 70243 S 14

LADY having to take in paying guests offers clean, airy rooms, and wholesome food. Use of car if desired. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 1487, THE CHINA PRESS. 70228 S 14

TO LET, comfortably furnished rooms with good board and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road near Race Course. Telephone West 805. 70226 S 16

WELL furnished rooms with modern bath attached. Excellent table and service. $806 single. $140 per couple, full board. Apply 34 Haskell Road. 70122 S 18

THE best home cooking in Shanghai, clean, comfortable single and double rooms, private baths throughout. Unexcelled service. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 70027 S 17

FOR Rent .Residence on Kinchow Road, Eastern District, on eight mow of land, beautiful gardens, tennis courts; additional 6 mow of garden land may be had; 8 main rooms, verandah, service rooms, all screened. A beautiful property. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 350

Furnished Rooms Wanted

TWO young German gentlemen require rooms with board in private American or English home from 1st October. French Town preferred. No boarding house need apply to Box 1513, THE CHINA PRESS. 70291 S 14

Houses For Sale

FOR Sale, newly painted, comfortably furnished small house, consisting three rooms, bathroom, boy's room, kitchen, telephone, screened, cutlery crockery, kitchen utensils, curtains, matting, etc. All almost new. Bargain for $550:00. Suitable for bachelor or married couple. Rent including water $40:00 a month. Lease. Apply 21 Route des Soeurs, near Avenue Foch between 12-2, 6-8. 70247 S 14

SPLENDID opportunity centrally located, boarding house for sale eight rooms seven baths, piano victrola, linen, silver etc, Good paying concern. Rent moderate, owner going home. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. 70232

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T F 2

FOR Sale, a strong English motor cycle and side car extra large S.H.P. with spare parts $600: or near offer. Apply to Box 1512, THE CHINA PRESS. 70287 S 16

FOR Sale, a fine silver grey pedigreed Asiatian wolf hound bitch aged four months, sire Mr. Neumaum's Blitz and Leipzieger Kof. and dam Sif Hyrde imported from Europe this year. This pup will be an immense size when full grown. Apply to Box 1511, THE CHINA PRESS. 70286 S 14

FOR Sale,, furniture of three roomed house, with garden cost $450: Passage 76, No. 7 Route Vallon, Opposite Ford 70289 S 18

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

THE Woman's Exchange selling Industrial Mission Goods, opens on Tuesday the 16th at 93 Avenue Du Roi Albert. Sales every Tuesday; Friday, mornings from nine to twelve or by appointment. Telephone West 4076. 70265

NEW "Odeon" talking machine. Cost sixty dollars. Sell forty. Portable hand sewing machine. Cost eighty sell forty. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 70270 S 16

FOR Sale, houseful of furniture at reasonable price, Delivery end of September. Apply to Box 1490, THE CHINA PRESS. 70188 S 16

FOR Sale, one large Herring Hall Marvin safe, measuring height 6 feet 5 inches, length 5 feet, breadth 2 feet 11 inches. Good for banking and insurance offices. Address Box No. 1483, THE CHINA PRESS. 70173 S 14

Situations Wanted

YOUNG girl experienced stenographer, seeks immediate position will accept reasonable salary. Apply to Box 1507, THE CHINA PRESS. 70261 S 19

MAN six years experience handling Chinese willing to accept any kind work. Outports no objection. Used to Shipping and Customs work. Best of references. Apply to Box 1508, THE CHINA PRESS. 70266 S 14

YOUNG cultured Chinese M. A. L.L.B. returned from America wishes to enter foreign law firm. Apply to Box 1406, THE CHINA PRESS. 70257 S 14

YOUTH, just left school, aged 17, matriculated the Hongkong seniors, desires position in any capacity for office work, can obtain testimonial if necessary. Apply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10226

SCANDINAVIEN, 38 years, wide commercial experiences in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well, seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10221

Godowns To Let

GROUND floor, centrally located, approximately 4000 square feet, dry, suitable for silk and other valuable cargo. Reply to Box 1514, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, godown space on ground floor. Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 10114

Used Cars

BRAND new Jewett (Brougham) closed five seater, disc wheels, complete equipment. Demonstration by appointment. Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS. 70269 S 13

$420: cash quick sale, Brazier, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, perfect running order. Apply 320 Avenue Joffre, to Mr. Fedd. 70276 S 14

Tls. 1000 Cash (balance on terms) for a well-appointed limousine. Late model, seven-seater, in first-class condition, smart appearance, only run about 5000 miles. Cosy in winter; cool in summer. Complete with bumpers, spare tyre, etc. Apply to Box 1447, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. O.

BERLIET Limousine (7-seater) for sale. Latest model, comfortably upholstered, disc wheels, complete with spare wheel and tyre, bumpers, summer covers, etc. Run less than 5,000 miles. A handsome car at moderate price. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 1429, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

FORD Roadster, special body, understung, in good running order. Price. Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 10303

Indoor Sports By Tad

"Ready-Made Stock-Lenses"

versus

"Made-to-order Lenses"

Because we buy the finest quality glass, in large quantities, at low CASH prices, this saving is your benefit as exemplified in our two special offers:—

(1) Any prescription filled in genuine Toric Lenses, either White, Crookes or Coloured glass for $5.00 per pair.

(2) Any lens replaced—we duplicate any broken lens from the pieces or from the prescription—for $1.00 only. We guarantee finest quality lenses, finest workmanship in conjunction with O.I.C. expert service—the best obtainable. Regardless of what you paid for the lens elsewhere, regardless of the prescription, Toric, Flat, White, Coloured, Sir Wm Crookes or any other glass—Our Charge is One Dollar Only. New aluminium cases, cleaners and adjustments *free*.

When we first commenced advertising extensively, almost two years ago, other opticians told you it was most unethical. Particularly those old-fashioned opticians who failed to realise what every business man knows to-day, what the "North China Daily News" told you in its columns:—"That a business without advertising is as bad as a business without book-keeping."

When we later advertised prices,—particularly prices which were unprecedented—when we offered to fill any prescription in genuine Toric Sir Wm Crookes' Glass for which other opticians were charging from $15 to $25.00, for a standard charge of only $5 on any lens prescription, they told you that we were "selling-out," that we were going out of business.

When we prospered on our extensive business regardless of low prices, they told you that optical "price-advertising" was unethical.

But now, the other opticians are imitating by advertising in a small way—they are even advertising "Special prices" on white lenses with frame which is almost *50% higher than our charge* for Toric *Sir Wm Crookes lenses* complete with European or American Spectacles or Eyeglasses.

There are some things that other opticians cannot copy—and that is the leadership and originality with which we are constantly and consistently improving our service to the public.

Other opticans *have not copied*, and the O.I.C. is the first and only optical establishment to formulate and publish a standard guarantee on both lenses and frames. The O.I.C. is the first and only opticians to give cases, cleaners, adjustments, etc. free—no charge for small repairs such as springs, screws etc.,—any lens replaced for $1,—prices marked in plain figures on all frames from $1. up, and standard price of $5. on any lens prescription.

Do not permit yourself to be influenced by malicious lies compounded by jealous interests—investigate O:I:C Service and compare the results with your experiences elsewhere.

Remember the O.I.C. is the strongest financially of all optical establishments in the Orient, the Largest, Most-Modern and Best Equipped.

O.I.C. Glasses and Examination are unreservedly Guaranteed.

We claim, and can prove, that O.I.C. patrons comprise the foremost professional and business men of this city and outports, including leading physicians, Municipal councillors both Chinese and Foreign.

When you break your glasses next give us an opportunity of PROVING our desire to please and gain your patronage and approval of O.I.C. expert, careful, conscientious service. It is because of our earnest desire to gain your friendship that we have inaugurated our ultra-moderate-service charge of $1.00 only for any lens replacement, any prescription, finest quality guaranteed.

An extra pair of glasses is always a convenience and a necessity in case of loss or breakage. We can duplicate your present glasses, or check over same by examining your eyes for possible improvement, and the resultant glasses will demonstrate that we not only know our business, but that we are expert at fitting glasses that are more comfortable and becoming than any you have ever had.

Let us show you the latest styles and inventions in optical goods. Let us show you the advantages of O.I.C Glasses and Service. Let us prove that we can improve on your present glasses. It costs you only a few dollars to convince yourself that we have the finest examining equipment, the most modern methods, and the largest assortment of styles in comfortable-becoming mountings. It costs only a few dollars to convince yourself, and we GUARANTEE BOTH THE EXAMINATION AND THE GLASSES.

This article contains an exposure of the methods and moral standards of those opticians who, actuated by jealousy, seek to slander the O.I.C.

A recent advertisement, apparently directed against the O.I.C. advised you not be purchase "Cheap lenses made by Cheap Chinese labour," and goes on to extol the virtues of certain "ready-made" imported stock lenses. Is it necessary for us to point out that not long ago, this same optician advertised the benefits of lenses made "by his own work on the promises"—in a shop where only Chinese labour is employed.

Is it not significant to note that for years local opticians have been grinding lenses by Chineses labour exclusively, from glass invented by Sir Wm. Crookes and charging from $15 to $25.00 per pair for the lenses, and NOW THAT WE SELL THE SAME IDENTICAL LENSES FOR $5 PER PAIR AND REPLACE ANY BROKEN LENS FOR $1, NOW YOU ARE TOLD NOT TO BUY LENSES MADE BY "CHEAP CHINESE LABOUR"

IT IS MISLEADING TO EXPECT TO OBTAIN ALL PRESCRIPTIONS FROM SUCH "READY MADE LENSES" because there are hundreds of lens prescriptions which cannot be filled from stock. You should know that there are about 100,000 possible prescriptions of combinations for lens-focal-powers, and that therefore it is impossible to obviate the necessity of specially ground lenses.

Such assortment of "ready made lenses" as can be carried in stock, are imported with both surfaces ground, but the most important work of centering de-centering, axis-making, edging, drilling, mounting, etc., must be done in Shanghai by Chinese workmen.

Would you prefer to wear "ready made stock lenses," or have lenses specially ground to your actual prescription requirements in our own laboratory under the supervision of a foreign expert?

O.I.C. lenses are ground from the finest quality imported lens-blanks, from glass produced by the World's largest manufacturers, including Messrs. Chance Bros. of Birmingham England, American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass. and Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Rochester, N.Y.

O.I.C. has no reason for and nothing to gain by substituting "ready-made-stock-lenses." Every pair of O.I.C. Sir Wm. Crookes' Toric Lenses are ground to the individual requirements of each patient.

The O.I.C. has no secrets—nothing to hide—the various processes of lens grinding are, for the first time in Shanghai, open to your inspection—we have a demonstration plant in our Nanking and Honan Road Windows, erected at considerable expense for your inspection. The machinery used is identical to the equipment of the finest laboratories in Europe and America, the processes are entirely mechanical, and the finished product—O.I.C. Lenses—absolutely and unreservedly guaranteed.

Oculists' Institute Co.

Oculists—Optometrists—Opticians

49a-50 NANKING ROAD

Tel. C. 8500 (4 Lines)

O.I.C. Nanking Road Honan Road O.I.C.

Quite recently, an advertisement appeared in "The Evening News" over the signature of a local optician, directed against the O.I.C

On Sunday, August 17th 1924, we published an advert in the "China Press," at the top of which appeared the letters "NRPTZOE." These letters should have been printed in the same size type as a photograph sent for publication—a photo of Snellen's Standard Test Type for reading by normal eyes at a distance of 20 feet.

Through an error of the advertising department of the "China Press," the test letters were printed in larger type than that requested by us, which large type was suited reading at 70 feet instead of 20 feet.

The following day we requested a reprint and correction, and accordingly in the issue of August 22nd the "China Press" reprinted the advertisement using the correct size letters as originally requested.

After the correction had appeared, (and five days after the appearance of our original advert) a local optician, actuated (he says) solely "in the interests of the public at large," inserted an advertisement in "The Evening News," *referring to the correction*, and enquiring how we, as experts, could make such a mistake. Of course, it was intended you should draw an inference that the inaccuracy was ours and that he was the only optician with the profound knowledge of Snellen's Standard Test Type—with which almost every school-child is familiar.

Imagine the feelings of this optician when the "China Press" inserted, in their issue of Aug. 24th, an apology and correction, and accepted complete responsibility for *their* mistake. as follows:—

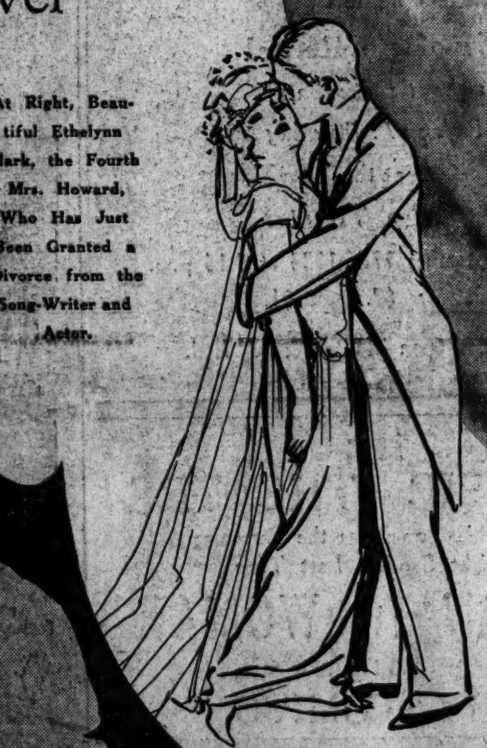
In last Sunday's (August 17th) paper there appeared an advertisement of the Oculists' Institute Company, and at the top of the advertisement there was printed a line of type containing the letters, "NRPTZOE." The size of type in which this mystic word was printed should have been of a size suited for reading by normal eyes at a distance of 20 feet. Through a mistake of the advertising department the size of type used was larger than was intended. It should be read by normal eyes at approximately 70 feet. Test letters in eye examination are based upon a 20 foot arc which was invented by Snellen in 1865. In our reprint of the advertisement on last Friday (August 22nd) the orginal 20 foot Snellen type was used in the O.I.C. advertisement. We are glad to take this opportunity of apologsing to the O.I.C. for the mistake in the ad and also to our subscribers who may have become confused by testing there eye-sight thereby."

Why Do They All Marry Joe Howard?

He Isn't as Young as He Used to Be, "But," Says His Fourth Wife, Just Divorcing Him, "He's So Fascinating, and Such a Perfect Lover"

Joe Howard and Miss Mabel McCane, Once His Stage Partner, Reported Engaged to Howard at That Time.

At Right, Beautiful Ethelynn Clark, the Fourth Mrs. Howard, Who Has Just Been Granted a Divorce from the Song-Writer and Actor.



Mabel Barrison, Howard's Second Wife, Famous as the Cute Little Girl in "Babes in Toyland."

"It's really remarkable how all the women fall for Joe Howard! One side-wise glance and they'll eat out of his hand. I don't think it is all his fault. He's fascinating, you know, and always such a perfect lover!"

There was a far-away look in the eyes of Ethelynn Clark. The courts in Cleveland had just severed the matrimonial tie that, for eight years, bound them together. And eight years is a long time to be married to one woman—for Joe Howard, song writer, playwright and actor.

Just to show how really irresistible Joe Howard is, Broadway and The Loop in Chicago are recalling how he won back one of his other wives after she had given him the gate. That one was Ida Emerson. They had just separated in Chicago.

Joe was headlining at the Olympic at Clark and Randolph streets in Chicago, sans partner, for Miss Emerson had left him flat. But on this particular night she went around to the theatre to see how he was getting along and had a seat in the orchestra. Joe spied her. He silenced the orchestra and improvised a song, which he sang direct to his wife. It ran like this:

"I've read the words that tell me I am banished;
My tears still fall against my will,
For fate has linked our loving hearts together,
And I only know I love you still.
The rosy light of morning turns to darkness
And stars fade from the heaven's blue.
If you cannot forgive
I do not care to live
For my heart can only beat, my love, for you."

Did Ida succumb? Of course she did. And Joe added a chorus and a couple of more verses during the second honeymoon that followed, called the song "I Love You More and More," and made enough money out of it to pay alimony to Miss Emerson for years, after they split up again for good.

As far as the records go, Ida Emerson was his first. They were married away back in 1894. Joe was of age then, so that now he must be—well figure it out yourself. Howard and Miss Emerson were divorced on October 8, 1906.

Although he sang "I do not care to live" without Miss Emerson, he only allowed four days to pass after she divorced him until he married Mabel Barrison, one of the most beautiful and dearly-beloved actresses of the day. Miss Barrison was stricken with tuberculosis at the height of her brilliant career and died in 1912.

For three years Howard did not marry. Then along came the year 1916, and he made up for lost time.

Howard had formed a stage partnership with the beautiful Ethelynn Clark a year before. The team of Howard & Clark was playing Los Angeles. It was probably fate that sent the Countess de Beaufort to the theatre one night.

She had just been through one romance that furnished "copy" for the newspapers of the world for many months. The Countess was Irma Kilgallen, daughter of M. H. Kilgallen, multi-millionaire steel man of Chicago.

In 1909 Miss Kilgallen was in London, and there she met Count Jacques Albert Alexander von Mourik de Beaufort (the newspapermen knew him as Jack Beaufort later on and called him that and other things). De Beaufort had a title, and Miss Kilgallen had a lot of money. And so they were married.

Joe Howard and His Third Wife, Irma Kilgallen, the Former Countess de Beaufort, Who Killed Herself in Omaha.

Ida Emerson, Who Was the First Mrs. Howard.

It almost broke the heart of the plain, blunt, thoroughly American Mike Kilgallen. What he did to the Count is largely a matter of history. The marriage was finally annulled, and Count Mike invaded New York and became a "journalist" for the time being.

The Countess had gone to California to forget. That night at the theatre Joe Howard was at his best in his love songs. He saw the beautiful girl in the audience and he sang to her—to her alone.

It was a fast and furious romance. Before the Los Angeles engagement of Howard & Clark was over, Irma Kilgallen, the former wife of Count Jacques Albert, etc., de Beaufort, had become the secret bride of Joseph E. Howard, songwriter, playwright and actor, and member of the team of Howard & Clark. There was a week's honeymoon.

Their bookings carried Howard & Clark eastward. The bride remained with her husband one week more. During that week it was apparent to everyone that another grave mistake had been made.

Four weeks after the marriage of Howard and Miss Kilgallen in Los Angeles, Howard & Clark were playing in Omaha. One evening Mrs. Howard appeared at the stage door of the theatre and demanded to see her husband. She was very much excited—so much so, in fact, that she was refused admittance.

Mrs. Howard then went to the box office and bought an admission ticket to the orchestra. There was much excitement in the theatre when Howard & Clark appeared on the stage. Mrs. Howard, in a highly hysterical condition, drew a revolver, and, it was alleged at the time, threatened to shoot not only her husband but Miss Clark as well. Theatre employes were soon at her side, and she was calmed down, and induced to leave the house.

Just what happened after that has never been fully told. She later went to her hotel and retired to her room. Some time afterwards the hotel was startled by a pistol shot that came from Mrs. Howard's room. When the door was broken down, she was found dead, the pistol grasped in her right hand. It was plainly suicide.

Within a few weeks (it was in August, 1916) Howard and Miss Clark were married. They have a daughter, Josephine, three years old. Almost a year ago it was reported that trouble was brewing between the couple, particularly when Miss Mabel McCane took the place of Miss Clark in the act.

When word came from Cleveland that the much-married man had lost another wife, Broadway asked itself: "Who'll marry Joe Howard next?"

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Last Showing Of Jackie Coogan At The Carlton

Owing to the big success of the Jackie Coogan production of "Oliver Twist", the Carlton management has extended the engagement of this popular film and will give the last two performances today at 3 o'clock and at 9.15 tonight. Beginning tomorrow matinee the feature attraction for Monday and Tuesday, will be "The Sky Pilot", adapted from the novel of Ralph Connor, and starting Wednesday matinee and for the remainder of the week, with daily matinees at 3 o'clock Guy Bates Post will be seen in "Omar the Tent Maker".

Probably because of the fact that he thoroughly knows the subject whereof the writes, Ralph Connor's story, "The Sky Pilot," which King Vidor has directed as a motion picture, is one of the real gems among current motion picture releases.

Ralph Connor whose real name is Rev. Charles W. Gordon and whose steady occupation is not writing books at all, but preaching the gospel in his little Canadian church, is to be congratulated upon the sincere manner in which the Catharine Productions have translated his story to the screen. Few authors can claim as interesting a film version of their work as can the Rev. Gordon.

The story deals with a young minister who is sent into the Canadian ranch belt to spread the gospel among the cowboys. His trials and tribulations, his fights, his faith, his hope are masterfully interpreted by King Vidor through John Bowers, who plays the title role. How the pilot, unpopular at first, wins a place for himself in the hearts of the cowboys, who surprise him on Christmas morning by leading him blind-folded down a snow-covered trial to show him the little frame church they have built without his knowledge, forms the human note of the story which is featured by several smashing dramatic scenes.

However staid and prosaic a person may appear on the surface, he or she succumbs to the fascination which the Orient holds for the Occidental. Oriental tales have been in vogue through all the centuries, increasing, rather than receding in popularity.

"Omar the Tentmaker," starring Guy Bates Post and produced by Richard Walton Tully, its author, is a story of the Persia of old, when that country was conceded to be the center of civilization, the home of romance, luxury and adventure. The central figure is Omar the Tentmaker, whose fame has descended to us and whose Rubaiyat is still classed as a masterpiece of literature and philosophy.

Around this captivating personage Mr. Tully has woven a drama that is irresistible in its appeal to the lovers of tales of the Orient, and Mr. Post gives us a characterization of Omar that has been described as a histrionic masterpiece.

Apollo Film Tells Mystery Of Czar's Gems

The mystery of the Romanoff diamonds, that wonderful collection of precious gems owned by the late Czar of Russia, has never been satisfactorily solved, but every now and then they turn up in the news. Recently, a cable dispatch from Belgium announced that the customs authorities had seized a famous emerald, surrounded by twenty diamonds, which formerly belonged to the great Romanoff collection. It is on a similar instance of attempted smuggling into America of the Romanoff diamonds that Jack Boyle founded his famous "Boston Blackie" story, "The Face in the Fog."

The disappearance of the Grand Duchess Tatiana, youngest and favorite daughter of the late Czar, is also another mystery that has never been solved. Accounts agree that she did not submit tamely to the fate of the rest of the royal family, but made her escape in disguise of a peasant girl. Some declare that she was overtaken and murdered by the "Reds," while others insist that she got away,—and there was a rumor that she reached the United States in safety, and has since lived here incognito.

Mr. Boyle's ingenious solution of this twin mystery, makes the fate of the last of the Romanoffs and the crown jewels which were the last relic of royalty rest upon the skill and cleverness of the reformed American crook, "Blackie" Dawson. How his early criminal career enabled Dawson to see through the machinations of the Soviet representatives and foil their attempts to recapture the Grand Duchess and her diamonds, forms the plot of that fascinating photoplay, "The Face in the Fog"—which will be seen at the Apollo Theater starting Tuesday.

Lionel Barrymore, Seena Owen and Lowell Sherman portray the principal roles. The production is massive, and the supporting cast all that the most enacting taste could demand.

Everybody Uses It

That's one great thing about Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; every user is a friend, and is glad to tell her neighbor all about it. It is certainly great for coughs and colds, for croup and any kind of cough that hits either the young or the elderly people. Sold and recommended everywhere.

At The Theaters

ALHAMBRA THEATER

Tonight, "Rupert of Hentzau", a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda"; Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday night, House Peters, Virginia Valli and Joseph Swickard in "The Storm".

APOLLO THEATER

Starting Tuesday, "The Face in the Fog," and Jack Dempsey in "The Fight and Win" pictures.

CARLTON THEATER

Today, matinee and night, Jackie Coogan in "Oliver Twist"; tomorrow and Tuesday, matinee and night, "The Sky Pilot", a film version of Ralph Connor's famous story; Wednesday matinee and balance of week, Guy Bates Post in "Omar the Tentmaker".

ISIS THEATER

Today, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday at 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m., William Fox's production of "Monte Cristo" with John Gilbert; Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 3, 7 and 9:15 p.m., Mabel Normand in "Suzanna".

OLYMPIC THEATER

Starting tomorrow, for one week, Diana Karenne in "The Martyr Queen", a romantic story of the life of Marie Antoinette.

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting tomorrow and continuing until next Sunday, Betty Compson in the great British photodrama adapted from Michael Morton's famous stage success, "Woman to Woman". Performances nightly at 9:15 p.m. and matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3:15 p.m. Daily matinees at 5:30 p.m., "The Story of the Rosary".

ST. GEORGE'S OPEN AIR CINEMA

Starting tomorrow night, "The Mailman", Emory Johnson's epic of the screen.

Costly Sets In 'Monte Cristo' At The Isis

An interesting statement has been issued by the Auditing Department of the William Fox West Coast studios, in which the cost of building and photographing an immense set has been given in detail. To the average person the actual cost of big sets seen on the screen is not known, therefore, this statement is both enlightening and instructive.

The details given concern the ballroom scene shown in the screen version of Alexandre Dumas' famous novel "Monte Cristo," which is to be shown at the Isis Theater, starting today.

The statement sent out is as follows: "The set, designed and built by Richard E. Sibley, chief technical art director of the Fox studios, required a stage fifty feet in width and a trifle over 175 feet deep. It was a faithful reproduction of one of the famous ballrooms of a noted Versailles palace.

"The actual cost of the mechanical construction, exclusive of tapestries, rugs, candelabra, sconces and bric-a-brac generally was $15,380. A great marble and onyx staircase, leading into the ballroom and down which "Monte Cristo makes his first public appearance in Paris society, cost $5,120.

"Dressed," as studio folk designate a scene ready for shooting which included furniture, painting, curtains, bronzes and specially painted murals, the set represented and actual monetary value of $130,300.

"Added to this initial cost comes the costumes of 100 extras' garbed in the graceful and beautiful gowns of the Empire period, representing an outlay of about $21,600. The latter were in fabrics of panne velvet, brocades and satins, and expensive furs played an important part in the trimmings. Clothes of the men, made of equally expensive material, added another $10,700, for the beaux of Napoleon's day were exquisite dandies, and arrayed themselves in finery equal to that of the ladies of their social circle.

"Technical and art directors, familiar with the cost of studio picture sets, who visited the "Monte Cristo" ballroom, were a unit in declaring it the most beautiful elaboration of Empire effects thus far recorded in the films. And all this expense, a total of $183,100, was undertaken for a single scene that runs probably not more than half a dozen minutes. Other important scenes of the picture were built upon the same prodigal scale."

Women, especially, will revel in the wonderful Empire costumes, for each is an accurate copy of an historic gown worn by some one of France's many beautiful women., reproduced from paintings preserved in the Republic's famous art galleries.

Big Film To Be Shown At The Alhambra

On account of the inclement weather which prevented the showing of the big film spectacle "Rupert of Hentzau" the Alhambra will screen for the last two times tonight this extraordinary photoplay.

"Rupert of Hentzau" is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda" has a story bubbling over with love, adventure and romance and a cast of celebrities, each ideally suited to the part he portrays.

It has settings, gorgeous in their splendor and absolutely correct in every detail. It is excellently photographed.

Unlike most stories, the hero does not carry the title role, but leaves it to the villain, portrayed by Lew Cody. The plot throughout, holds interest inasmuch as there is not a moment's lagging in the film.

For Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights another super-feature film production is promised the patrons of this popular resort, featuring House Peters, Virginia Valli and Joseph Swickard in Langdon McCormick's great stage success "The Storm." This picture has had a most successful run in the leading theaters throughout America and should prove a strong card for the Alhambra.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY:
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s.
DR. LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

NEW OPEN AIR **ALHAMBRA THEATRE** 119 RANGE ROAD

2 Shows Nightly at 7 and 9.15

Positively Last 3 Nights, Sun. Mon. Tues.

The Big Super-Film Spectacle

"RUPERT of HENTZAU"

A wonderful photoplay with a big cast of screen stars.

500 Seats 40 cts. 500 Seats 70 cts. Loge Seats $1.00.

Juvenile Vaudeville

for the benefit of a

Charity Fund

given by a

Group of Juvenile Amateurs

at the

Apollo Theatre

On Monday, September 15th, at 9.15 p.m.

and also a

Matinee on Saturday, September 20th, at 5.30 p.m.

Admission: Evening $1.00 and $2.00
Matinee 40 cts., 70 cts. and $1.20

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

Master

Emil C. Danenberg

The Hongkong Prodigy

will give a

Pianoforte Recital

under the direction of

Professor E. Danenberg

at the

Lyceum Theatre

Saturday September 27th 1924 at 9.15 p.m.

$3. $2. $1.

Booking now open Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

70238

THE

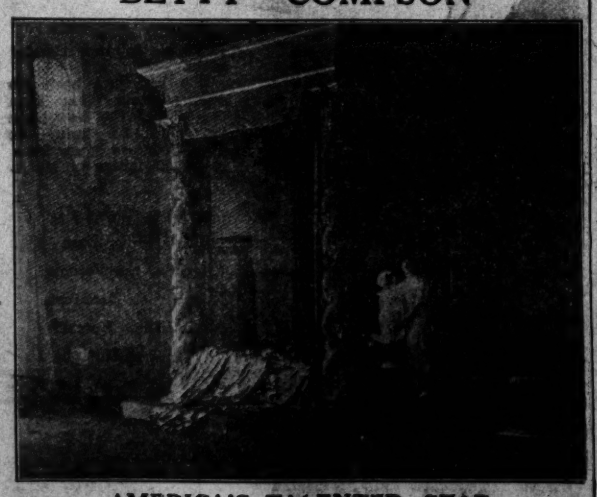
OLYMPIC THEATRE

With Pride Announces the Screening
Tonight Sunday, Last Time

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

WITH

BETTY COMPSON



AMERICA'S TALENTED STAR

The beautiful British film version of the great British stage play.

A thrilling feature revealing the adventures of a dancer filled with love, beauty, gayety.

A vivid drama of noble sacrifice of a mother who paid with her life a mistake she did.

A sumptuously produced picture, with the most noteworthy cast.

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

COMING SOON

The Italian Grand Opera Co.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

"The Demi-Virgins"

(*LES DEMI-VERGES*)

At The

OLYMPIC THEATRE

One Week, Commencing on Monday 22.

It's a french film, better and more peppery than "The Bachelor Girl". Women of laughter and luxurious living—cafes and cabarets—bright lights and fashions. It's a sensation!

APOLLO THEATRE

Starting Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

"It takes a crook to catch a crook" and when Boston Blackie, the best-beloved crook character in all fiction, risks his life to nab a gang of international thieves and save a beautiful princess —Then you can expect a whirlwind romance of Hair-Trigger Thrills and Excitement like this one.

HERE'S the greatest of all the famous Boston Blackie crook romances, lavishly filmed with a great all-star cast. LOVE and THRILLS and INTRIGUE enough for five pictures! Lowell Sherman heads the supporting players, who include Louis Wolheim.

On the Same Bill

JACK DEMPSEY

The World's Greatest Fighter in the World's Greatest Two Reeler

"So This is Paris!"

of the "Fight and Win" Series

To-Night at 9.15 p.m. Last Time

"THE MAIL MAN"

Emory Johnson's Giant Epic of the Screen

To-Day at 3 p.m.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

AT THE OLYMPIC
On Sept. 29th & 30th
THE ORIENTAL GRAND BALLET
Presents
AZIADE
WITH ELENA PAVLOVA
Supported by 21 artistes

THE GREATEST BALLET CO. IN THE EAST

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Unclaimed Mail Matter

The following mail matter addressed to the following in care of the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, remained uncalled for on August 31, 1924:

Alexander, Miss B.
Alexandra, Mrs. Wilfred.
Alsterberg, F.
Anderson, David L.
Andrews, 2nd Lieut. John W.
Antonio, Patrecio.
Asso, Louis.

Baer, Mrs. C.
Baker, Donald R.
Barton, Fred.
Berger, Feodosia L.
Beausang, Jim.
Beleapin, Miss Helen.
Belieff
Billikopf—
Bonner, Walter D.
Blanco—
Bolton, T. W.
Bolton, Mrs. W. S.
Bolton, Mrs. Vera.
Brown, B. F.
Brown, Edward C.
Brown, Frank E.
Brown, L.
Brusco, Mrs. Winifred.
Bruger, John.

Campbell, J. M.
Campbell, John
Canete, Gregorio.
Caughlin, J. M.
Chien How Nee
Clark, Augustas.
Coe, Mrs. Mary E.
Cole, Roy P.
Colfax, Denby.
Condray, Robert Carter.
Carlsen, Arnold.
Creighton, Miss Ella M.

Dakiniewicz, John.
Daves, L. K.
Davis, Mrs. Robert.
Dawes, Mrs. J. V.
DeCroix, Richard.
Denson, Lieut. Lee A.
Domer, Walter D.
Dorsett, P. H.
Dudek, Palenja.
Dudek, Valerion.

Elder, Miss Katherine.
Ellis, Mrs. Cora B.
Enveles, John M.

Faelker, Cpl. L. J.
Fanik, C. C.
Favala, Jr., Louis.
Felton, H. L.
Fisher, Miss Julia.
Fisher, Capt. Sam.
Fisher, Vergil.
Fitzpatrick, Mrs. J.
Fleming—
Franklin, Frank.
Franklin, B.
Frizzell, W. J.

Gainesburg, Charles. Gardner,
Gardner, Willard.
George, Mrs. Mary.
Goltz, C. H.
Grant, Mrs. Brooks C.
Gregory, Miss E.
Grieg, James A.
Grove, William.

Hattaway, Varvara.
Hand, Mrs. Anna.
Hays, Leo.
Hamilton, J. T.
Hendrikson, Alfred.
Herlofson—
Hinderwood, B. H. G.
Hirsch, Ralph.
Holbrook, Charles
Holden, William F.
Houston, J. B.
Hudgins, Cid C.
Hutchinson, Paul.
Hwang Yu-Djen.
Hyatt, Paul.

International Farm Implement Co.

Jones, Clifford M.

Katterfeld, V.
Kaai, Jr., Ernest.
Kaai, Miss Thelma.
Keefe, Mrs. Charles.
Kenniston, Frank.
Kennedy, John W.
Kieth-Howard, Mrs. G.
King, Chas.
Kisch, J. J.
Kleverman, Mrs.
Kragh, Karl.

LaBrance, W.
Lahashana, H.
Leavy, Mrs. H. N.
LeDoux, J. Roy.
Liu, H. S.
Lock, Mrs. Robert.
Lorentzen, Charles.
Love, Harry A.
Lovegren, Levi H.
Lowell, Dr. Paul J.
Lugge, Wm.
Lupa, Dr. Carl W.

MacDewid—
Macon, Francis A.
Macdonald, Mrs. M. E.
Major, James M.
Marshalsea, George W.
Mays, Jimmie.
McCall, Charles.
McCarthy-Little, Coll. L.
McMahon, John D.
McMillan, Scott.
Mendell, George.
Meyer, Andrew.
Minderhout, K.
Montgomery, Mrs. H.
Morris, R. F.
Mungavin, Raymond.
Murray, Miss Maud.

O'Driscoll, W.

Palmer, P.
Parks, C. D.
Pogonovskaya, R.
Powell, Miss Lucy.
Proksudin, W. J.
Puaten—

Quade, W. A.

Redmond, Thos.
Reed, Robert.
Robinson, Mrs. W. B.
Rock, T. F.
Rodriguez, James.
Rose, L. D.
Rose (Lyons), Dr. Ethel G.
Rose, Harry.
Ross, J. A.

Saur—
Salavioff, Antonia.
Scanlan, D. P.
Schaeffer, A. H.
Shattuck, Ekaterina.
Shepherd, Elizabeth, M.
Smyth, Robert.
Snyder, Marie T.
Somoggi, Tibor
Stark, Carl B.
Stein, Lieut. C. V.
Stohmer, W.
Stribling, Miss Grace.

Thompson, B. E.
Tsao Fong-Gao.
Turner, F. W.
Triest, C. K.

Ustovsky, V.
Underwood, B. H. G.
United Trading Development Co.

Valez, John B.
Viney, John Irwin.
Von Linden, A. E.
Walton, Mrs. Frank S.
Warner, Murray F.
Watoin, S.
Webb, Charles H.
Webster—
Wells, Lieut. H.
White, Charley.
Williams, W.
Williamson, Capt. Jas.
Willey, C. B.
Wright, Harrison.
Worden, Dr.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

ROSEMARY PHOTO CO.

12A Nanking Road

MATINEE TODAY 3 P.M. — EVERY NIGHT 9.15 — CARLTON THEATRE — PHONE WEST 3641 — TONIGHT AT 9.15

Last 2 Performances Today

The most talked about photoplay that ever came to Shanghai

Not only Jackie Coogan's finest—, but another milestone in screen history.

8

REELS THAT MAKE YOU ASK FOR MORE

JACKIE COOGAN

in and as

"OLIVER TWIST"

By CHARLES DICKENS

With Lon Chaney, Gladys Brockwell, Lionel Barrymore and cast of stars. Directed by Frank Lloyd.

B.A.T. TOPICS: Survey of the Northern floods by motor boat.

Starting Tomorrow Matinee 3 p.m.
2 Days Only Monday and Tuesday
Daily Matinee all This Week 3 p.m.

As stirring to see as to read.

Visualized with all its thrills.

A Cattle Stampede Out-thrilling All Thrills!

Four thousand maddened steers in terrific stampede charge straight for the helpless girl. The Sky Pilot leaps to veer them. And they thunder right down on him.

It's a Gasp You've Never had before

—and its just one of the breath-catching, heart-hitting moments that sweep through this great drama of romance and reality in the Rockies.

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In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, September 15, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance and Exchange Co. Inc. On demurrer, and motion to dismiss. C. J. Fox, Esq.; Rodger and Husar.

Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Motion to set. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder; Chalaire and Franklin.

Cause No. 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Motion to set. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder; Chalaire and Franklin.

Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al. Motion for stay of execution. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz. On petition. Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

HEARINGS:

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.; on motion to set; continued to Sept. 15.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.; on motion to set; continued to Sept. 15.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2467, Hall and Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; on motion to set; assigned.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2455, In re Bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co., Inc.; on petition for bankruptcy proceedings; submitted.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's will; on offer to purchase certain shares of stock; submitted.

(Before The Commissioner)

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 666, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 665, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 669, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; plea of guilty entered; testimony taken of A. Telfer, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

Sept. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2486, Fair v. Fair; order for suit in forma pauperis.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2455, In re Bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co., In.; order of reference.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's will; order on offer to purchase certain shares of stock.

(By The Commissioner)

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 666, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 665, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; defendant assessed costs.

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 669, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

Sept. 16, 1924, at 10 a.m., Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al v. S.S. "Owego."

Sept. 24, 1924, at 10 a.m., Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick and Tile Co.

Sept. 30, 1924, at 10 a.m., Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

Sept. 4, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 4, 1924, Cause No. 2467, Hall and Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; motion to set.

Sept. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2486, Fair v. Fair; petition; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; affidavit.

Sept. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2488, In re estate of Norah Inez Hilton, deceased; petition.

Sept. 6, 1924, Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution.

Sept. 6, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; notice of motion.

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

(BY THE COMMISSIONER)

Sept. 3, 1924, Civil No. 180, D. L. Zee v. E. Beeks; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 5, 1924, Crim. No. 669, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; complaint.

Sept. 6, 1924, Civil No. 181, North China Garage Co., Ltd., v. M. L. Heen; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 6, 1924, Civil No. 180, D. L. Zee v. E. Beeks; marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 8, 1924, Civil No. 181, North China Garage Co., Ltd. v. M. L. Heen; marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 8, 1924, Crim. No. 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; complaint.

Sept. 9, 1924, Civil No. 101, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; praecipe for execution; write of execution issued.

Sept. 9, 1924, Civil No. 166, Vazlave Zila v. M. Y. Mesa; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.

Sept. 9, 1924, Civil No. 177, Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; writ of execution issued.

MacDonald Explains Donation Of Shares

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 12.—Comment has been excited by the fact that 30,000 £1 shares of Messrs. McVitie & Price, Ld., have been allotted to the Premier.

Interviewed in that connection at Lossiemouth, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald explained that the capital was not his. He only technically owned the shares, which had been allotted to him for the endowment of a motorcar presented to him by Sir Alexander Grant, the Managing Director of McVitie & Price, which the Premier felt that he could not afford to keep if he went out of office. The shares at the Premier's death would revert to Sir Alexander Grant. Mr. MacDonald said that it was a family matter and had nothing to do with politics.

Sir Alexander Grant got his baronetcy for public services, including the gift of the National Library to Scotland.

Wild Threats Are Made In Peking On Humiliation Day

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 8.—Apparently as part of the Humiliation Day program in Peking, handbills containing the following were distributed in the vicinity of the Chienmen and throughout the Legation Quarter by Chinese in a motor car:

"We Chinese citizens apply to you foreign diplomats and citizens and warn you that the Chinese people cannot tolerate any further act of violence and insults of your Governments.

Our patience has come to an end. Woe to you if you will not awake in time and not (sic) give up predatory treaties which strangle China. Today the Chinese people protest against the protocol of 1901 as a source of violence and insults to China. We demand:

Obedience to our laws.

Retrocession of concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin and other places.

Restoration of Customs houses.

Stop robbing our customs revenues.

Don't strangle with your customs tariff our young industry.

Remove your troops from Peking. If you are not thieves and robbers what reason have you to fear the Chinese people?

Don't interfere with our internal politics and struggles that are going on in China. This is our own affair. If you don't like it go away from our country. We don't keep you in China by force; think it over before it is too late.

The English, Japanese, American, French robbers and bandits be careful, the time of redress is near.

Either stop the policy of violence and give up the treaty of 1901 or the high walls of the Legation Quarter and the troops will not keep you safe.

Since the Legation Quarter is a part of our city it, must be governed by our laws. We cannot tolerate any Chinese being looked upon as a defenceless dog in the Legation Quarter."

Thomas Satisfied With South Africa

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, Sept. 12.—Mr. J. H. Thomas left for England today.

In an interview, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies declared that he was more than satisfied with his visit. He considered South Africa a good country for settlers with money, though there was no scope for the manual laborer. He intended to visit the other Dominions, but did not commit himself as to which he would visit next.

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Thur., Oct. 2nd	Faust
Fri, Oct. 3rd	Aida
Sat., Oct. 4th.	Rigolett.
Sun., Oct. 5th	Cavalleria and Pagliacci
Mon., Oct. 6th	Traviata
Tues., Oct. 7th	Tosca
Wed., Oct. 8th	La Boheme
Thur., Oct. 9th	Mme Butterfly
Fri., Oct. 10th	Il Trovatore
Sat., Oct. 11th	Lucia Di Lammer Moor

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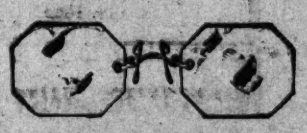

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What The Chinese Papers Are Saying

Peking, Sept. 11.—Wiring on the 8th, General Pai Pao-shan of the Kiangsu forces, stated that after his arrival in Liyang, he strengthened the position of Wufeng and Mingmon. On the 7th, two brigades of Chekiang forces assaulted him and serious fighting ensued for a day and a night. In view of the strong position of the enemy, he asked that heavy reinforcements be sent to him.—Eastern Times.

Peking, Sept. 11.—Strict vigilance has been established by the local authorities over Parliamentarians of the Kuomintang Party, many of whom have already left here for the South.—Eastern Times.

Hankow, Sept. 11.—In complaince with Chi Hsieh-yuan's loan of steam launches, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh sent six of them to Nanking on Tuesday.—Eastern Times.

Tientsin, Sept. 11.—Tsao Kun has ordered Pao Kwei-ching, ex-premier, to proceed to Mukden and call on Chang Tso-lin for peace. Pao passed through here on his way to the Manchurian capital today.—Eastern Times.

Hongkong, Sept. 11.—News from political circles here indicate that as soon as he arrives in Shaokwan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen will issue a declaration, inviting Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to participate in the war against the Chihli Party.—Eastern Times.

Tientsin, Sept. 11.—The North China Gazette states that the Mukden Army has been mobilised and is being concentrated at Chingchow.—Shun Pao.

Chungking, Sept. 11.—Journalistic enterprises here are unusually active here. At present, the city boasts of nine dailies, two weeklies and 14 news agencies. Shun Pao.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Chinese delegates to the International Boy Scouts' Convention, left here yesterday and will embark for China today.—Shun Pao.

Peking, Sept. 11.—Six secretaries were ordered by M. L. Karakhan today to receive the archives of the former Czarist Legation. It is understood that he will move into the legation within the next week.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, Sept. 11.—In reply to the protest of the Central Government, the French Charge d'Affairs states that in accordance with French law the exportation of commercial airplanes is not prohibited. The planes purchased by Mukden are of the commercial type and as such there is no way to stop their sale. However, if the plane carried contrabands of war, their importation can be forbidden in accordance with Sino-French treaty stipulations.—Sin Wan Pao.

Tientsin, Sept. 11.—Following the receipt of the news that Chang Tso-lin is marching towards the Great Wall, Tsao Kun has sent his favorite concubine and curios in the Presidential Palace to Tientsin in three trains to be kept in his private residence in Tientsin.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, Sept. 11.—The Central Government has definitely learned that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has declared in favor of Chekiang and has therefore decided to strengthen the defence in the East. Passenger traffic along the Peking-Mukden railway was suspended on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning to enable the authorities to transport troops to Shanghaikwan.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, Sept. 11.—For fear of their own safety, Parliamentarians are trying to pass on the bill for the appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen as premier tomorrow. Shanghai Tribune.

Mukden, Sept. 11.—This morning at 5.30 o'clock, five airplanes took off from Chinchow and flew into Shanghaikwan to make a geographical survey of the territory. They went as far as the vicinity of Peking, it is said, and will continue to make observations tomorrow as well as for other purposes.—Shanghai Tribune.

Hongkong, Sept. 11.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen will send Mr. Yeh Kungcho to Mukden as his personal representative and appoint his son, Sun Fu, as resident representative at Chekiang. It is understood that Mr. Lin Yunghou will succeed Mr. Sun Fu as mayor of Canton. Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, Sept. 11.—The Loyang Warlord, Wu Pei-fu, has telegraphically urged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protest with the French Legation against the sale of arms by Annamites to General Tang Chi-yao at Yunnan. Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, Sept. 11.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has rejected the proposal to employ certain foreign advisors for the Trade Mark Bureau.—Shanghai Tribune.

Canton, Sept. 11.—The number of participants in the Northern Expedition who have arrived in Shaokwan has reached 40,000. Republican Daily News.

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Trains In North Are Crowded With Recruits

(China Press Correspondence)

Suchien, Kiangsu, Sept. 5.—Returning to Suchien from Kuling a few days ago, we found the steamers and trains running about as usual on the route via Nanking, Hsuchowfu, etc. Considerable numbers of soldiers were being moved southward, but most of them were in special trains of freight cars. At least three such trains were seen between Pukow and Hsuchowfu on September 2. In addition to the soldiers in uniform, we saw swarms of new recruits, who presented a spectacle as pitiable as it was ridiculous. Varying widely in shapes, sizes, and ages, they went shuffling along from train to ferry and from ferry to train, their blank faces showing more or less fear and wonder at their strange surroundings and new experiences. We may well wonder what interest, aside from their few coppers a day, such men could have in the schemes of rival politicians, and how even a Chinese army could make use of such material.

The officers and soldiers claimed that all these recruits had joined the army willingly, but we hear that more vigorous methods of recruiting have been employed along the Grand Canal below this place. Civilians are said to have been taken by force and compelled to go with the armies, while those who resisted were beaten or thrown into the canal. A foreigner who came up the canal a few days ago reported seeing four bodies floating down the stream, apparently the result of recruiting operations. In some places it was reported that many coolies had stopped work and gone into hiding, to avoid being captured by the soldiers.

All the regular troops formerly stationed in this part of the province have been moved further south. Colonel Liu, who has been in charge of the troops here for some time, has done good work, and his leaving at this time is unfortunate for the district. He is well above the average military officer in this part of China. Shantung troops have now arrived here to keep the bandits from taking entire charge of the country. The local guards of militia are also doing some good work and this county is now more quiet than usual. Some robbers are still operating north and north east of this place.

The present magistrate of Suchien, Mr. Djao, is very careful about his decisions in criminal cases. Probably this great degree of caution is due to his desire to avoid the possibility of injustice. In matters involving human life, of course it is well to be slow and sure. It is barely possible that Mr. Djao also wishes to keep his geese alive until they have finished laying their golden eggs. At any rate, the jail here is now filled to overflowing with two or three hundred prisoners awaiting his decision. Some of them have been tried more than once, some perhaps half a dozen times. Most of them are men who should be either executed or released, instead of being kept in jail. Such a large number of desperate characters are recognised as a menace to the city, and all of the magistrate's soldiers are now employed in watching the jail to avoid a riot. The gentleman must either speed up his methods or enlarge the jail buildings.

The crops in this district have suffered from two droughts and one flood, all in one year. The spring and early summer were extremely dry, so that the wheat and other early crops were considerably damaged. During July, the local rainfall was excessive, while the canal and rivers were flooded with water from the north and west. In some of the lowlying districts, the fall crops were a total lose. Pichow suffered worse than Suchien. Suddenly the rains ceased and the flood waters disappeared. The water in the Grand Canal fell very rapidly until now it is not much higher than usual, hardly enough for steam launches on the part of the canal above Suchien. Very little rain has fallen in the past five weeks, and the fall crops are needing water.

Various estimates are given for the damage to crops. Taking an average of the three counties, Pichow, Suining, and Suchien, perhaps there is about half of a full crop for the entire year. It is to be feared that there will be a considerable amount of suffering during the coming months, especially in the low districts which were flooded. The price of food is much higher now than at this time last year. This increase is partly due to the depreciation of copper coinage as compared with silver. Flour is now selling at 136 cash per catty, while a dollar is changing for 2,180 cash, the highest figure ever known in this city.

WHEN RHEUMATISM GRIPS YOU

it is clear proof uric acid is poisoning your blood. How useless then to hope to cure your rheumatic pains by means of embrocations, ointments, rubbing!

The only right way to get rid of rheumatism is through the blood—by sending a fresh, pure, rich stream of that precious life fluid through the veins to dissolve and wash out the deposits of uric poison from every part where they are lodged.

What is the best means of doing this? Relief and permanent cure have been brought to tens of thousands of rheumatic sufferers throughout the world by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the reason is because these Pills act immediately and powerfully on the blood, purifying, enriching and increasing it, thus carrying renewed health and strength to all parts of the system. At the same time they revitalize the nerves, invigorate the digestion, give a delightful sense of rejuvenation to the whole being. Over and over again in the course of grateful testimony received from sufferers giving thanks for benefits derived from Dr. William's Pink Pills the statement appears, "They have made me feel many years younger!"

Why not begin to improve your own health today by means of a short course of Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale people, the world's most famous Blood and Nerves Tonic. Of chemists everywhere, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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The New Improved Gillette cannot clog with soap and hair. The blade is curved into exactly the correct angle to cut the hair evenly and level with the surface of the skin. And this New Improved Gillette holder grips the keen Gillette blade so that it does not vibrate and pull the hair while shaving.

Consider the Gillette advantages—always a quick, comfortable shave—always a fresh, sharp blade.

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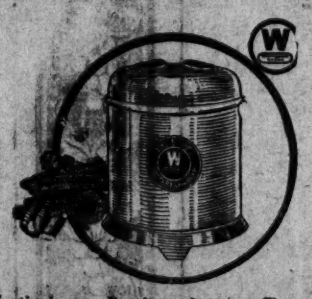

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Investments at Cost		*Dollars*
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Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	875,620.43
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.	Debentures	67,111.12
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	62,943.30
Shanghai Club	Debentures	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	36,687.87
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	404,502.40
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	55,132.56
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	12,714.43
Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai	Debentures	81,944.44
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	5,540.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	85,777.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	70,301.39
Hankow Race Club	Debentures	100,000.00
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	10,000.00
American Club, Shanghai	Debentures	95,833.33
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	21,160.91
Tientsin Race Club	Debentures	73,529.40
French Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	215,549.20
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913		177,313.12
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	Shares	14,812.50
Meklong Railway Co.,—Bangkok	"	4,250.00
Fixed Deposits		100,000.00
Real Estate		538,198.93
Mortgages		2,866,432.20
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		1,968,553.03
		$8,675,792.84

J. Beudin
M. Speelman } *General Managers*

Seth, Mancell & McLure,
Auditors

Ch. de Boissezon
Fong Seng Bin } *Censors*

Exit Summer— ENTER FALL

Our aim is to serve each and all.

Exhibits for Fall

during this our

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE

are astounding, inasmuch as the placing of our entire stocks of all goods, for the Autumn and Winter requirements of each and every one of our patrons at prices, so amazingly low, during the few remaining days of Bargains, and money saving purchase in all departments. We suggest a visit, which will convince you of the buying powers of a thin purse, during this sale.

September 17th is the Last Day

of

Genuine Bargains ! and Quality Purchases !

THE SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Universal Providers Nanking Rd. at Chekiang

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND
NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924.

LACTOGEN FOR The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

Royal Italian Consular Court at Shanghai

Notice of Sale

On the application of Dr. O. Fischer, lawyer to the Steamship Company "Lloyd Triestino", General Agency at Shanghai, 28, Kiangse Rd.

In consideration of judgement of this Royal Consular Court, dated August 7, 1924, whereby the firm of "W. Funder & Co." Auctioneers at Shanghai, 40 A, Kiangse Road, and for the same its proprietor F. F. Parlani was ordered to pay to the "Lloyd Triestino" aforesaid the sum of Taels 20603.52 plus interest at the rate of 7% from the 1st. June 1924 and the court expenses:

In consideration of decree of the President of the Royal Consular Court, dated September 5, 1924, whereby the sale by tender of the firm of W. Funder & Co., Auctioneers in Shanghai, 40 A, Kiangse Road was ordered:

NOW THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED

That offers for the purchase of the said firm of "W. Funder & Co." for the above mentioned can be submitted to this Royal Italian Court at Shanghai until the 21st September 1924 by closed envelope, marked "W. Funder & Co.":

That the sale will be made to the person making the best offer and to whom then the ownership of the said firm "W. Funder & Co." will be adjudged after payment in cash of the sum offered together with the expenses necessitated by the transfer:

That whoever has a debit or credit concerning the said firm of "W. Funder & Co." may present an account of the same together with the respective documents to the Royal Consular Court on or before the 21st September 1924, 4 p.m.

The Royal Consul General
G. DE ROSSI

Shanghai, 8 September 1924.

70137

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL
(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone W. 1555)

REOPENING OF THE SCHOOL.—The French Municipal School, open to children of French (or French Proteges), or European or American parentage, will start its courses on Monday, September 22, at 8.30 a.m.

FEES.—

All school fees are payable in advance.

Infant Department:

(Kindergarten and preparatory classes) 6 dollars monthly (between 4 — 7 years about)

9th & 8th classes: 9 dollars monthly (between 7 — 9 years about)

7th & 6th classes: 11 dollars monthly (between 10 — 12 years about)

5th, 4th & 3rd classes: 14 dollars monthly (between 13 — 16 years about)

Books are sold at cost price or can be hired (1 to 3 dollars monthly).

Bills for charges for Text-Books, etc., will be rendered at the beginning of each month and will be payable at the same time as the school fees for the months following.

REDUCTIONS: 20 % for the second brother or sister, 25 % for the third, 30 % for the fourth and others.

PROGRAMMES.—

I. UPPER CLASSES. From the 9th class to the 3rd class. Full detailed programmes are obtainable on application.

II. INFANT DEPARTMENT. (Kindergarten, lower transition, upper transition).

Puplis are admitted from 4 to 7 years.

SPECIAL COURSES.—

Supervised studies: 4 times a week, from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.: 8 dollars monthly.

For further particulars and application forms, apply to the Acting Principal, Mr. G. SABATTLE, who will be at parents' disposal from date at the School.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

70259 S 18

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week September 15th to 21st inst. in the following districts:

Avenue du Roi Albert between Route Ratard and Rue Bourgeat,

Rue Bourgeat between Avenue du Roi Albert and Route Card. Mercier,

All the sector, or part thereof, comprised within the following boundaries:

Avenue Foch, Route des Soeurs, Route P. Robert, Avenue Dubail, Rue de l'Observatoire, Rue Amiral Bayle, Rue Wantz, Avenue Dubail, Rue Paul Beau. 70282 S 14

"100"

"100" is not a coal tar product, which melts in the heat and cracks in the cold. It is a new composition of Asbestos fibres, which will make your roofs and walls waterproof, and makes them last from 5 to 10 years longer.

SIBER HEGNER & CO.
Sole Agents for China
Glen Building Central 788

T. F. 3562

Cercle Sportif Francais

Members are hereby informed that the Winter Season will start this year, at the Club, on Thursday, October 2nd, at which date the first Tea-dance of the Season will take place.

By Order of the Committee
H. BERTHELOT
Secretary.

70281 S 17

S.S. "President Mckinley" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President McKinley" V-No. 68-W. will be held at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1924 at 9.30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

70275 S 16

War Pictures

We have taken a large number of photographs of the military and naval mobilisation in Shanghai and of the fighting between the Kiangsu and Chekiang troops. These pictures are now for sale at our Studio.

Sun Sun Photo Studio,
82 Nanking Road.

Strom & Company
9 Ezra Road

Forwarders
Storage
Customs Brokers
Haulage

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Tel. C. 204

69782

"Pille" can afford you the most Fashionable Shoes which surpass any Oriental-Make

Those who often don't believe in Chinese-make shoes will undoubtedly believe in "Pille's," if they only come and try them. "Pille" has a kind of skill to make shoes after you own fashion in the most satisfactory manner. Prompt attendance and orders quickly executed. Please phone or call, on "Pille" at time. Price extra-moderate.

"Pille" Shoe-maker,
No. G. 358a Mohawk Road,
Phone West 1142.

70249

Well hatted men are well dressed

Because people always look at you *from the hat down*. Whether it is Summer, Fall, or Winter, we can help you keep looking your best. Bring your hats to us to be RENOVATED, at moderate cost. Old hats are made to look NEW by our process. Ring up North 527, now and ask for

LA UNION
Hat Renovators
V. D. ALOBOG, Manager
PD-3260 Haining Road
(near Corner Chapoo Road)

69980

TEL. EAST 321
For PURE CLEAN MILK
Roselawn Dairy Farm

69839

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

TENDER FOR JARRAH SLEEPERS

Merchants are notified that the closing date for submitting Tenders is extended to noon 30th September. The opening of Tenders will take place at 3 p.m. on the same date.

In addition to the number of Sleepers called for in the specification, the Railway requires 260 pieces Jarrah Bridge Sleepers 8" x 6" x 9'-0", prices for these may be submitted as a separate item when forwarding Tenders.

70133

Shanghai Municipal Council

PROCLAMATION
EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Notice is hereby given that the firing of Chinese Crackers or Fireworks of any description in the Foreign Settlement or in areas under the Council's control is strictly prohibited.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 12, 1924.

70273 S 17

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.

73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.

Office Hours: 3 to 9 p.m. daily, or by appointment.

Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE

Notice

Traffic is interrupted between Shanghai North and Soochow and the booking of all classes of tickets from Shanghai to Stations on the main line and beyond is suspended until further notice.

A restricted service is running on the Woosung Branch Line.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

T. F. 353

Bayer
Purgen—

"The new ideal purgative" supplied in 3 strengths.
Strong Purgen
Adult Purgen
Infant Purgen.

Obtainable at all leading drug stores.

Obtainable at all leading 69759

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
London
— Founded 1848 —

Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00
The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

Fire Insurance
General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai

Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman. Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied with the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines
Roneo Office Appliances.
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

!

Call us over !

for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —
The China Press
— Phone 1431 —

OFFICE HOURS
10-5 O'clock

DR. G. CORNET
Surgeon Chiropodist—Painless
Practicing 20 Years in San Francisco.
Graduated from California University.
Treating Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Toenails Chilblains and Flat Feet. I guarantee to cure Hongkong Feet. Arch Supporters Made to Order. Gives Therapy Treatment According to Tesla's Latest Invention.

OFFICE 12 A NANKING ROAD PHONE CENTRAL 8702
RESIDENCE 25 TRACEY TERRAC PHONE WEST 535

OFFICES TO LET

Whole 1st floor of 37-B Canton Road, newly painted and fixed up with counter, partition, strong room, flush toilet, electric wirings and "Arcola" central heating system. On 2nd floor six (6) newly painted offices with "Arcola" heating system. Rents moderate.

Apply to

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd
134 Szechuen Road.

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY

THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS

16 Canton Road C. 8350

Rich China Co.
18, Broadway, Shanghai, China.
P. O. Box No 1342
Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls.
(Wholesale & Retail.)

The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.

Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.

69362-A 25

Business and Official Notices

S.S. "President Harrison" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Harrison" V-No. 3-W. will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Tuesday, September 16th, 1924 at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendence. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custon's Jetty at 8.30 a.m.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

70274 S 14

Notice

DR. EMMA S. COOPER

has resumed the practice of Osteopathy in Room 10, Zylstra Bldg.

27 Nanking Road.

70278 S 19

Offices To Let
IN THE
Glen Line Building
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

64204

M. A. TABENSKAIA
LADY DOCTOR—

Advice and Help in Pregnancy and Childbirth.

HOURS 10-12, 2-6,
Telephone C. 178,
573, Nanking Road, 573
Opposite American Drug Co.

70070 A 30

Dr. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Skin Diseases and Piles.
43 Nanking Road, (Next door to the American Drug Co.)
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127

International Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Works

Also carpets cleaned, dyed and stored.

Office and Steam Works:-279 Avenue Foch.
Telephone W. 2354.

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

Doctor Helfenstein M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092 SPECIALIST in veneral, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 Latest method of treatment any disease by the high frequency and violet rays generator.

65120

SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.
10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 2253.

67950 M 20

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Veneral, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.
Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd. above China Press, 3rd Floor. Tel. C. 434.

5th Drawing of Peking Hankow Railway Bonds 1921

Redemption of Bonds drawn

By the permission of the Ministry of Communications and after the approval in the Conference of Cabinet, the PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY has issued in the year 1921 FOUR MILLION DOLLARS OF BONDS.

According to the original regulations, the bonds will be redeemed by half-yearly drawing i.e., 15th March and 15th September of each year. The first, second, third, and fourth drawings have taken place regularly in the months of 15th March and 15th September of each year.

The fifth drawing will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of 15th September next in the PALACE OF CENTRAL PARK in the presence of delegates sent by the Ministry of Communications, Audit Department, and of Bond-holders.

The bonds drawn will be redeemed in cash at the following Banks from 10th September to 31st October 1924:

"Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Kin Tcheng Banking Corporation, The Continental Bank, Salt Industrial Bank and Hsin Hua Saving Bank, Peking."

and after that date the bonds drawn can be redeemed in cash in PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY, ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

BY ORDER.

70150

THE I. S. S. DRAWING

Will Commence at 12.30 p.m.
on Monday, the 15th inst.
At The
International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edward VII

DOES
Your Tailor Suit You?

Gentlemen's suitings made up from specially selected MATERIALS IMPORTED DIRECT by the HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD (close to Range Road), Fit and Style guaranteed.

HENG TAI COMPANY
The Tailor to Suit You
68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road)

69602

AUTUMN SALE
Special Clearance of
Silk Hosiery
From Monday, September 1st
consisting of
Ladies' Stockings and Gentlemen's Socks
All silk and silk with lisle top
In all sizes and colours
Also a long line of Sundries which are too numerous to mention.
Just Call and See Them

Industrial Agents Co.
and
China Cotton and Silk Works, Ltd.
Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road
(near the Chinese Post Office) 70019

MADAME BELLA

has arrived from Paris with a big assortment of the latest Paris Novelties

and will display the Paris models on

September 15th

SALON BELLA 20 Broadway (Astor House Block)

70158

MATZENE

Last engagement in Shanghai. Photographs taken before October 15th will be finished in time to send home for Christmas.

Engagement one month only
Studio 31 Szechuen Road
Mission Photo Bureau Building

Chinese Super-Carpets

Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded.
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn.
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed.
Special Attention to Private Orders

Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis
Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
Elbrook, Inc.
Owners and Managers.

Commercial News

SILK FROM JAPAN TRAVELS TO U. S. IN GREAT STYLE

U. S. A. Winning Heats In Highly Dramatic Transport Race

New York, Aug. 12.—Uncle Sam has been winning heats in one of the most dramatic races ever staged by trade—the raw silk transport race.

The course is 8,300 miles. Swiftest steamships, special trains for which speed limits are waived, seaplanes and airplanes participate. But there is no cheering crowd in the stands, because every mile of the race is concealed with the closeset secrecy. The stakes are millions.

In 1918, 81 percent of the United States's huge silk imports from Japan came in foreign steamers, but within two years steamers flying the American flag in the Pacific have obtained an important share of this valuable trade.

Excepting gold and silver bullion, silk probably is the most precious commodity, weight for weight, carried on a large scale by commerce. A single special train will bring 5 million dollars' worth of silk. Just as it costs dearly to ship money, high charges are put on silk shipments. The saving of two days' sailing time between Yokohama and Seattle is said to make a difference of 50 cents a bale at New York. Interest on the millions of dollars tied up multiples at the rate of thousands of dollars a day, and, in addition, there is costly insurance. In the silk trade time literally is money.

The world's record on the Yokohama-New York silk course was set up a few months ago when the Orient was brought within 13 days, 3 hours and 8 minutes of Manhattan. Laden with 5½ million dollars' worth of raw silk, the President Jackson made Seattle on the ninth day. A United States mail seaplane met the liner at Victoria and winged its way to Seattle, one hundred miles away. It brought port documents and forwarded cargo papers to New York before the steamship docked.

Special port forces moved the rich consignment in three hours to a special silk train waiting with steam up. The swift Oriental limited passenger trains take seventy hours to reach Chicago; the "reefer," as the silk special is known to railroaders, makes it in sixty-five hours. Twelve cars were required for the President Jackson's cargo. With the silk goes a heavy cordon of train guards. When the treasure train safely reaches New York the shipment is divided quickly among the consignees for storage in warehouses or dispatched to mills in such famous silk towns as Paterson, N. J., or Woonsocket, R. I.

Few people know when the "reefer" is on the rails. Like a ship of war, it virtually runs under sealed orders. Railroad divisions seldom know when it is coming or where it is going until it and orders arrive.

The previous speed record for silk shipments was made when the President Grant landed a 10-million-dollar consignment at Seattle. The "reefer" brought this product of billions of caterpillars into New York in 13 days, 4 hours and 55 minutes out of Yokohama. Night air mail will be a boon to these New York silk merchants. Before silk shipments can be released many papers must be approved and inspected. Seattle has one of the two seaplane mail services in the United States, hence Queen Silk will suffer no embarrassment of delay. Night air mail will hasten dispatch of silk shipment papers to New York so there will be no slip when the dusty "reefer" reaches the Hudson.

Although silk culture originated in China and the very name China finds its birth in a term meaning "silk people," the United States looks to Japan for most of this raw material. American mills are weaving nearly 50 million pounds of raw silk annually, of which about 80 percent comes from Japanese mulberry orchards. The ugly little silk worm is treated with great respect in the orient, for it brings to the far Eastern people more than 300 million dollars from the United States alone.

Helps Children Over Hot Weather

Summer complaint makes little headway with children whose careful mothers use Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for stomach and bowel complaint, severe and sudden intestinal cramps and weakening diarrhoea. Given in a little sweetened water it is easy to take. For sale everywhere.

To Open Shortly Five New Banks, Is N. Y. Report

National Banks Commence Both In Harlem And Brooklyn

New York, August 9.—Two new national banks, a trust company and two new branches of existing banks will be opened soon in and near New York city. Wall Street was interested to learn this news Thursday as prevailing easy money rates, affording little, if any, profits, are not favorable to such developments.

One of the new national banks will be in Harlem and the other in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn; the trust company will be in Bronxville, while of the two new branches of established banks one will be in the Bronx and the other in Manhattan.

LONGACRE BANK STARTS THINGS

The formation of these new institutions follows the opening a few days ago of the new Longacre Bank in Manhattan, and the establishment of the Madison Avenue and 41st Street branch of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.

One of the new banks, the Independence National, will serve the Harlem negro district. It is sponsored by Senators F. W. Kavanaugh and John J. Dunnigan, together with John Marshall of 41 Park Row. It is expected the bank will start with a capital of $200,000. This institution has taken over the organisation plans of the proposed Theodore Roosevelt National Bank, which was started early in 1923 but which was abandoned by its promoters.

NEW BROOKLYN INSTITUTION

The new Booklyn institution will be the Bronxville National Bank. It is expected to have a capital of $250,000, with a surplus of $125,000. The principal organiser is Col. Sidney Grant of Brooklyn.

The Bronxville Trust Company, it is understood, will start with a capital of $200,000. Its president will be Charles S. Andrews, Jr., now vice president of the Liberty National Bank of New York city.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and the Bronx National Bank will open new branch offices. The new branch of the Bronx National will be accompanied by an increase of $500,000 in the capital of the parent institution, through an offering of new stock to shareholders at $150 a share. The new branch of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will open at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

It is rumored that several other banks are contemplating opening branches.

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,200 sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $117½ buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $237 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $213 sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $178 sales.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $18 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5 sellers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $23½ sellers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $23 sellers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $410 sellers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $44 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $590 buyers.

SEES BUSINESS IMPROVING FOR REST OF YEAR

Cleveland Trust Company Ascribes Optimism To 'Gold Inflation'

Business and finance are being affected by a special form of gold inflation, which has resulted in abnormally low interest rates in New York, and is largely responsible for the recent advances in the security markets, says the Cleveland Trust Company, in its mid-month business bulletin for August. As a result of these facts, and other developments, a wave of optimism has overspread business and present prospects are that recovery will mark the remainder of the year, the bank believes.

"Gold inflation has begun to appear in the form of credit made available to borrowers in a volume exceeding the current requirements of commerce and industry," say the Bulletin. "Its existence is made manifest by the prevailing abnormally low interest rates. These rates are the direct result of the long continued flow of great quantities of gold to America.

"As a result we have the beginning of a credit inflation, which has already lifted the prices of bonds, induced active advances in the stock market, become an important factor in stimulating speculation in the grain markets, and an influence in advancing prices in more than a score of the important commodity markets.

"Present indications are that advancing security prices, rising commodity prices, increasing employment and more active industry will characterise business during the remaining months of the year. Recent price advances have greatly bettered the financial outlook of the farmers.

"This important fact, together with the general optimism which always accompanies advancing security markets, and the speculative opportunities made possible in many lines of business by the present low interest rates, as well as the constructive developments in Europe, will probably start the upward tide of business flowing.

"Although the symptoms of better business are visible on every side, the actual turn will probably come very gradually. Industrial employment and production will improve in some lines when orders in volume begin to appear, but in others there are still considerable stocks of goods to be worked off. The business improvement which appears to be getting under way will have the advantage of the normal autumn increases working with it, but it does not seem likely that the combined effect of these factors and the expected increase in foreign borrowings of our funds, will be sufficient to stiffen interest rates in any notable degree in the near future.

"Following a decline of extraordinary severity and swiftness the iron and steel industry has struck bottom and is now definitely upon the path of improvement. Indications of the turn are numerous and unmistakable. They include such significant items as increased demand, expansion of operations and the greatly diminished losses in unfilled orders and in the number of active blast furnaces in July.

"In Cleveland, as in the rest of the country, factory employment has been falling since the spring of 1923. In this city the number of workers in 100 typical plants is now down to the low levels of the summer of 1921. This does not mean, however, that the city is experiencing any such profound industrial depression as that of three years ago. General business is dull, but it is a most uneven dullness. The present indications are that the curves of employment and production have about reached their low points and that normal seasonal activity will increase in the fall.

"Conditions in the tire industry are improving. One important reason for this is that the 4,000,000 new cars put into service last year are now coming into the market for new tires. A study made by this bank shows that the average length of service of automobile tires has been increasing for several years. This is due to better tires, better roads, better automobiles and more experienced drivers. The average term service per tire is now almost one year and nine months."

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, states in its weekly circular of trade statistics dated September 3:

Bar silver opened at 34 5/16 ready and forward and with minor fluctuations closed the week at that rate. New York London cross rate at 449 on 28th ulto. rose to 450⅝ during the week and closed at 448½ T. T. at 3/4 remained steady and closed the week at that rate. 4 m/credits done at 3/5⅛ at the opening fluctuated slightly and business was done at the close at 3/5. 3-16 September October and 3/5 5-16 November December. Chinese market rates: Shanghai Tls. 99.2. Local currency $72.7. Native interest 18 percent.

EXPORTS

The local market is very firm all round owing to the political situation in China and the small stocks in the port. There is a revival of demand for beans. Wood oil is held for high limits. Sesamum seed finds sellers reluctant, and the price tendency is upward. Hides are enquired for on a continuance of the demand from Europe.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods & Yarn: Owing to the financial stringency in this market at the present time due to the political situation, business is practically at a standstill.

BLACK TEA

No transactions of importance have taken place this week, business being confined to those teas with a certain amount of good quality of leaf or cup.

Common tea at the prices asked seems unable to find any purchasers, and it would appear certain that a large proportion does not possess keeping qualities and unless shipment is effected very soon will become quite sour and unfit for European markets.

GARB FOR REDUCING

Other Than Stout Women Using The Rubber Appliances

New York, August 17.—The stout woman is not the only one who concerns herself about reducing, it appears from the sale of rubber reducing garments, for a strikingly large proportion of such articles are sold in medium and smaller sizes, according to Samuel D. Weintraub, New York advertising manager of the Model Brassiere Company. And few there are who cannot manage to gratify their desire to buy a device to reduce in the place which they think should be slimmer. It seems that no matter how little income they may have, women who want such things contrive to get together the cost, Mr. Weintraub finds.

In former times when women wanted to reduce they rolled on the floor or did other exercises, which might serve the purpose, but usually not without an undesired result in some parts of the body which were not intended to be affected. Their faces or necks would become thinner than desired, for example, and consequently it was a difficult and not altogether agreeable procedure to take off weight.

But now, it is claimed, a woman may reduce without any of the old discomfort simply by wearing a corset or other garment which will be so comfortable that there will be no unpleasantness whatever in connection with its use. By wearing this garment perhaps only a few hours a day, or even less, she may take off almost any amount of weight wherever she pleases, it is maintained by the manufacturers, and she can obtain the desired effects through the investment of a few dollars.

While most of these reducing garments are made of rubber, a new material which is finding wide favor is rubber silk. It is made by covering rubber on both sides with jersey silk. A special non-rip edge solves an important problem by preventing pulling away at the seams. The edge pulls with the rest of the material and precludes breaking.

For the large woman is sold a corset brassiere, which combines the corset and girdle and makes it necessary for her to wear only one garment instead of two. This is winning wider recognition and is selling well at present. It fulfills the need for a lighter weight for the brassiere, with as great reducing qualities, and laces down the back in such a manner that it may be tightened as the wearer reduces.

A specialty in this line is a model having a criss-cross boning arrangement in front to restrain and reduce the roll of flesh which some women have trouble with above their corsets. Another novelty is a small girdle for slight and medium figures. It also has a criss-cross section in the front, and, fastening at the side, leaves a straight unbroken line in the front.

A big response is being received to an offering of a cup form brassiere for slight figures, which is adjustable by means of ribbons, and meets the need for a light garment with the particular advantages wanted by slender women.

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY
THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS
16 Canton Road C. 6350

RENTAL PROPERTIES
We have constant calls from parties wishing to rent houses and residential estates. Whether a group of rental investment houses, a single house or estate, or your own residence during home leave—we can provide tenants for you.
Foreign and Chinese Houses
List your Properties with us
ASIA REALTY COMPANY
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Sandy Macdonald SCOTCH WHISKY
The men of the "eighties" were good judges of whisky. They favoured Sandy Macdonald so strongly that its success was conspicuous. But the men of to-day are even better judges, for *they* favour Sandy Macdonald more than ever. Sandy Macdonald is mellow, mature, soft and satisfying—a drink to appreciate.
Garner, Quelch & Co., Ltd.
73, 73A Szechuen Road

Be Prepared with an EXTRA PAIR of glasses in case of loss or breakage. The comfort of a change from pince-nez to spectacles or vice versa makes an extra pair a great Convenience
O.I.C. Oculists' Institute Company 50 Nanking Rd

Fresh Strawberry Shortcake made to order at the Chocolate Shop

Wrigley's Gum Aids Digestion

$13.- per ton SUPREME KITCHEN COAL (Cash With Order) Goods delivered Within 24 hours THE SHANGHAI COAL CO. X 1292-4 N. Shanse Road Tel. N. 1553

ROSEMARY PHOTO CO. 12A Nanking Road

Golden Horse Cigarettes of Distinction Obtainable at all Tobacconists
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.

Dress Well and Succeed
Young Men's Stylish Clothes
For men who know
Style in clothes covers a multitude of sins. The suit which one chap would think is snappy, another wouldn't care to wear. But there is a right style which all well dressed men recognize. Correctness is a by-word here.
The W. W. Ahana Co., Ltd. Szechuen Road Chinese Y.M.C.A. Bldg.

Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Sept. 15 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C.P.O.S.
Sept. 15 — Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 15 — Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sept. 17 — New York	City of Yokohama	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 20 — New York	Bowes Castle	Dodwell Co.
Sept. 22 — San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T. K. K.
Sept. 24 — New York	South Western Miller	Prince Line
Sept. 26 — New York	P. Van Buren	Am. Dollar Co.
Sept. 27 — New York	Teucery	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 27 — Seattle	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 27 — New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 27 — Vancouver	E. of Russia	Am. C. P. O. S.

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Sept. 15 — Rotterdam	Australien	East-Asiatic
Sept. 15 — Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 — London	Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. P. & O.
Sept. 17 — London	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 — London	City of Pekin	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 20 — London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 22 — Liverpool	Delagoa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 25 — London	Gleniffer	Ger. G. L. E. A.
Sept. 25 — Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sept. 27 — London	City of Durban	Br. J. M. & Co.

For Japan Ports

Sept. 14 10:00 *Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 14 8:30 *Nagasaki	Nagasaki Mar	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 17 — Moji	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 18 5:00 *Nagoya	Aso Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 19 8:30 *Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 20 5:00 *Moji	Amagi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

For Australia and Hongkong

Sept. 23 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Sept. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Oct. 6 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 8 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. C.

For Southern Ports

Sept. 14 10:00 *Amoy, Canton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 14 noon *Amoy, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 noon Swatow, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 M. Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 18 1:00 Amoy and Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21 D.L. Amoy and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

Sept. 13 M. Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16 M. Tientsin	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 16 3:00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 Noon Newchwang	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 18 1:00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 10:00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 1.00 Tsingtau	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 1:00 Newchwang	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Sept. 14 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 15 M.N. Hankow	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 15 M.N. Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 15 M.N. Hankow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 M.N. Hankow	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 16 M.N. Hankow	Teh-Hsing	Chi. H.O.S.N. Co.
Sept. 17 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 17 M.N. Hankow	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 18 M.N. Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 19 M.N. Hankow	Nanning	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 M.N. Hankow	Linan	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING

D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sept. 15	9 a.m.	P. Madison	Seattle	
Sept. 15	8.30 a.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT.	DATE
Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Kaiser-I-Hind	London	
Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Eumaeus	London	
Sept. 19	8 p.m.	Kamo Maru	London	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita
Tsingtau & Dairen	Today	8 a.m.	Saikio M.
Dairen	Today	8 p.m.	Wawalona
Newchwang	Sept. 15	12 m.n.	Toonan
Newchwang	Sept. 15	12 m. n.	Irene
Newchwang	Sept. 16	10 a.m.	Chinkiang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 16	1 p.m.	Fengtien
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 16	11 p.m.	Fausang
Tsingtau	Sept. 16	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Sept. 18	11 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	8 a.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Today	7:30 a.m.	Autilochus
Foochow	Sept. 15	12 m.n.	Hsinchi
Wenchow	Sept. 15	12 m. n.	Haean
Swatow	Sept. 15	11 p.m.	Yusang
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Meunsterland
Foochow	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Kyodo Maru
Swatow	Sept. 16	10 a.m.	Shantung
Swatow	Sept. 16	11 p.m.	Waishing
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Kaiser-I-Hind
Hongkong & Canton	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Eumaeus
Amoy	Sept. 18	11 a.m.	Suiyang

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Manila, Australia & New			8 a.m.
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Kaiser-I-Hind
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Eumaeus
Japan ports	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Kumano Maru
Germany via ports	Sept. 16	8 p.m.	Meunsterland
Japan ports	Sept. 18	8 p.m.	Shanghai Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sept. 19	8 p.m.	Kamo Maru

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital .... Gold $1,000,000
Reserve .... Gold $ 150,000
fully paid

Head Office: Shanghai,

Branches:

Shanghai and Tientsin.

Bankers:

Italy: Credito Italiano.

England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.

France: Banque Francaise et Italiunne pour l'Amerique du Sud Banque Nationale de Credit Banque Italo Belge.

United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.

Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

South America: Banca Italo Belge.

Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.

Banque Commerciale de Bale, Belgium—Credit General Liegeois

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Spick and Span
from
Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

Day and Night

Still Working Two Shifts, Day & Night Making Sir Wm. Crookes

O.I.C.

HIRE CARS
PHONE
1
NORTH. EAST. WEST.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:

Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau

London Office:

65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.

Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

Rome: Banco di Roma.

New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.

San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

L. Jezierski,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
	etc., etc., etc	

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 8641-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai

Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital 6,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

E. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

Bankers;

Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminister Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Kuala-Lumpur
	Madras
Ameritsar	Manila
Bangkok	Medan
Batavia	New York
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Penang
Canton	Puket
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Cebu	Saigon
Colombo	Samarang
Delhi	Seremban
Hamburg	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Haiphong	Sourabaya
Hongkong	Taiping
Iloilo	Tavoy
Ipoh	Tientsin
Karachi	Tokio
Klang	Yokohama
Kobe	Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencise and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. Scott, Manager.

浙江實業銀行

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1903

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ....$ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:

In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS

Branches and Agencies at:

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in Spain and Morocco

WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA

ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.

BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE, SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO - SLAVIA.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ... 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Ponichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penk	Battambang	

London Bankers:

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARDAYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:

Authorized Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.

HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.

London Bankers:

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Saving Banks Office:

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money,

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. LOWSON, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045, 032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,000,000 (about £1,833,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

東亞銀行

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital ...$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. CHENG, Manager.

Save
while you
Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The
Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
司公儲利有
23 Ave Edward VII

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Tientsin
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, SEPT. 14, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¾ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h. 36m.	9ft. 11in.	0h. 54m.	9ft. 11in

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
11h. 59m.	11h. 41m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6:57 p.m.	6:23 a.m.	5h. 42m.	6h. 11m.	4h. 57m.	6h. 5[illegible]

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30,17 in.

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Sept. 12.—High pressures over the Baikal Lake. The Manchuria depression moves E ward. The narrow minimum, signalised two days ago off NEastern Formosa crosses the Eastern Sea and Kiusiu. The Fukien depression is advancing slowly NNE ward. Cyclonic circulation and increasing winds on the Eastern Sea. Nly winds on Shantung. Overcast rainy or squally weather along our coasts; fine to the north of Shantung.

Sept. 13.—Overcast, misty and drizzling weather. Rather fresh NEly wind. Pressure slowly increasing, still below the average.

Sept. 14.—The depression will continue to advance slowly NE wards. raising a cyclonic circulation with squalls over the Eastern Sea. N-Easterly winds on the Yellow Sea. Overcast weather with showers.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. & Mrs. John A. Dissmeyer tender sincere thanks to all their friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and also for the floral tributes sent during their recent sad bereavement.

The East Window

THE suspension of public schools throughout Kiangsu Province for a period of two months on account of the war and the delay in the opening of many of the Chinese colleges in the Shanghai area for the same reason offers opportunity for consideration of the development in China in recent years of a class of educational institution greatly similar to a type of school which used to be known in the United States as a "freshwater" college. This expressive slang term was used to designate a college which was "untrained or raw." Out here we might well term these schools "griffin" institutions, in view of the fact that they are not well established, offer mediocre instruction and are operated largely for what the promoters are able to get out of the students in the form of tuition or board money. We know that we are treading on dangerous ground in bringing up this subject, but we believe that every educator of experience in China, foreign or Chinese, realises the truth of the statement that the large cities of China are filled with institutions of this kind—institutions which call themselves colleges and universities—but which are nothing much more than mediocre high schools. Young China now has a tremendous urge in the direction of higher education, and in view of the fact that it requires several years of serious study and sacrifice to obtain a degree from an established institution of known standards, it is natural, we suppose, that many students should drift into many so-called colleges and universities which have no legitimate right to call themselves as such. Schools spring up for this very purpose of imposing on those who desire an education at low cost of money and effort. For several weeks prior to the regular opening dates of the schools this September, the Chinese newspapers here were filled with advertisements of Chinese schools offering courses and degrees in almost every known subject. Many of these schools, of course, are legitimate institutions, but several in the list, we are informed, come under the classification of "diploma-mills" operated purely for profit and for the purpose of imposing upon those in search of a cheap education. This situation, of course, is not peculiar to China. America used to be cursed with these "fly-by-night" educational institutions, and quite recently there was an exposure of fake medical schools in one of the large cities of the United States which caused a national sensation. The schools in question had been organised by a gang of grafters for the specific purpose of preying upon foreign students, chiefly those going to the United States from South and Central America. Japan also is said to have passed through a period of fake educational institutions organised for the purpose of providing diplomas at so-much-per-diploma for Chinese students who flocked to Japan following the Russo-Japanese War. When Japan defeated Russia, naturally Young China was impressed. So young China flocked to Japan for an education, and some clever Japanese met the demand with colleges, the chief equipment of which were printing plants for turning out nice-looking diplomas with elegant seals attached. Now it would seem that a considerable number of Chinese have gotten the idea themselves, and as a result they are manufacturing the diplomas right here at home, thus saving the expense of a trip abroad.

* * *

There is one phase of the present war situation in China which has received little attention, but which, in the opinion of many, has tremendous signifiance for the future. The newspaper accounts of the present struggle have told of the use of practically all of the latest ideas in human destruction. The rival military commanders are using airplanes, armored tanks, armored trains, gas bombs, grenades, machine guns, shrapnel missiles, not to mention the latest ideas in service rifles and artillery. In other words, China is very rapidly learning the art of modern warfare from the mechanical side, and, in addition to this the Chinese are learning how to move large bodies of men over the railways and across country. The most recent development is that of the relief phase, otherwise the Red Cross. And then there is the matter of arsenals and powder-factories. China is learning very rapidly the art of modern warfare, and perhaps at no distant date, when they get tired of practising on each other, the time may come when they will try the new instrument upon some foreign Power. People who talk of the modernisation of China, of the coming of Western civilisation to the Orient, often overlook this phase of China's development, and in many important respects it is the most significant of all. It is significant because in the case of China an enormous population, greater than that of any other nation and a fourth of the entire population of the world, is being educated in the use of something which may have very dire consequences for the future, not only for the rest of the world but for China herself as well.

* * *

There are many reports in circulation regarding the cause of the present war between Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces which now promises to involve the whole country from the Yangtsze Valley to Manchuria. General Chi Shih-yuan at Nanking insists that this really is a war between the Chihli Party and the Anfu Party. General Lieu Yu-ko, Chief-of-Staff of the Kiangsu army, says the blame for starting the war rests with General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang because General Lu permitted two "rebel" generals with their troops to enter Chekiang Province after they had been defeated by Northern troops in Fukien. Then there is the Government arsenal located on the outskirts of Shanghai which is controlled by Chekiang. Because this arsenal is located in Kiangsu Province, it should logically belong to the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, and, in addition to the arsenal, the rich district about Shanghai since it is located in Kiangsu Province, therefore it should be governed by the officials of Kiangsu. Then there is the question of the independence of Chekiang Province from the Central Government. Chekiang, since the overthrow of the Anfu political clique, which controlled the Chinese Government during the course of the World War, has been "independent" of the central authorities. General Chi of Kiangsu has promised—in interviews in the newspapers at least—that if Chekiang is conquered, this will be a great step toward the unification of the country. And thus it goes without end. But when we analyse deeply into the underlying causes which precipitated the struggle, we find the most probable one in the disastrous floods of recent weeks and months which have inundated a large section of Chihli Province. General Chi of Kiangsu and his partner, General Wu Pei-fu, have been planning the attack on Chekiang for a long time and General Lu of Chekiang has been building up his forces to meet it, but as long as General Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria was in a position to come to the assistance of Chekiang, the Chihli Party dared not make a move. At this point there enters the disastrous floods which have inundated a large section of Chihli Province. In order to invade the territory controlled by the Chihli Party, it would be necessarry for General Chang Tso-lin at Mukden to move his armies across the Chihli plains. But the floods have turned a large section of Chihli, especially the area between Peking and Tientsin and northward into a vast lake. Therefore, argued General Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli military leaders, now is the time to attack Chekiang, for the floods will prevent the warlord of Manchuria from coming to the rescue. The incident of the location of the arsenal, the admission by Chekiang of the "rebel" troops from Fukien Province, are but incidents. The real element which precipitated this war was the heavy rainstorm and ensuing floods which made Mukden (at least in the opinion of Chihli) powerless to move to the assistance of General Lu.

* * *

To turn from the China political situation to that of the United States of America, all of the reports indicate that the political tension in the U. S. A. at this time is about as strenuous as it is in China, the chief difference, however, being that in the United States they fight their battles with oratory (verbal and radio) and through the public press, rather than with machine guns, airplanes and artillery. The following extracts from a personal letter written by a prominent business man in Wisconsin (Senator La Follette's State) recently received by a resident of Shanghai gives some little insight into the American political situation:

"I note what you say in regard to the political situation in the United States. I do not wonder, at your distance, that it is difficult for you to understand the situation. I must confess, almost up to the present, it has been looked upon as a very jumbled situation even by those of us who are living here and who are supposedly, to be more or less in touch with the situation.

"In a very considerable portion of the United States, very unseasonable weather has been in progress all Summer. It has interfered with crop conditions very materially, so much so that even now the Weather Bureau in Chicago, for instance, which is considered to be one of the best forecasters in the United States, anticipates that we will have no more summer weather. In fact, we have had none so far this year. The reason I speak of this is because it is going to affect the country politically. There will, unquestionably, be a shortage of crops, and especially of the corn crop, the wheat crop and other grains, which can not be properly harvested, for the simple reason that there has been too much rain. This is not merely a local condition, but it extends over a vast area of country. Of course, there are some exceptions, but I am speaking now in a broad way.

"Had there been no crop failures, or partial failures, then I would say that La-Follette would stand an excellent chance of becoming President of the United States. As it now is, natural conditions are such that prices have gone up considerably and it has rather knocked the props from under LaFollette and those who travel in the same class. LaFollette has just recently issued a statement, saying that the high prices are due to the manipulations of those who control prices, etc., which shows how desperate he is when he talks against natural conditions.

As I see the situation, if an election were to be held today, I think that, undoubtedly, President Coolidge would succeed. The real contest, as I see it, is between Coolidge and LaFollette.

"It is perfectly marvelous how the LaFollette people have come to the front in a way, evidently on the theory that when you appeal to the poor man and the dissatisfied man, you are talking to a very large number, and LaFollette's favorite pose is to asperse the man who has made a success or has money, and to insinuate that this money was made by underhand means, taking it away from the poor man, whose vote he is looking for. Anyhow it seem to be very popular reckoning. But the increased prices of commodities in the way of grains, etc., seem to be coming to the assistance of President Coolidge and working against LaFollette.

"Most of us, who have large business interests, feel that in the event LaFollette got in, it would be a great disaster for business at large. LaFollette has been a politician all his life, or an office holder, always carrying what is termed "the under-dog" and the fellow who always wants to get something for nothing.

"However, if prices continue on the same basis as they are now, and they probably will go higher, President Coolidge's chances for re-election become better. Most people begin to realise that Coolidge is a pretty safe, sound sort of a fellow. He may not be a brilliant genius, but he is at least economical and honest, and has the best interests of the country at heart."

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

CEILINGS

Man gained much but lost something when he exchanged the sky for the ceiling.

Civilisation is a great gain. It is also the mother of infinite diseases.

It is the house that is doing more than fire-water to exterminate the red man.

Jesus and Buddha taught under the sky; creeds were made under ceilings.

The sky breeds universality; the ceiling provincialism.

It is good for a man to spend some part of every day under the sky; than mayhap a little of it may sink into his soul.

It is good for him also to go out often in the night, for the stars have a most vital message, as it is written, "There is no speech nor language where their voices is not heard."

Our souls are not skyey enough.

Beneath the sky our sins are simple and human.

The devil must live in a house somewhere with a low ceiling. God lives in the sky.

The ideal school would be where there is a teacher wise enough to wander with the children in the woods and lead out their minds in self-expression.

The ideal church would hold its meetings in the sunshine, where the light of day could dissolve superstition, and the free wind drive away the foul gases of sectarian pride.

We have developed a race of men afraid of the sky. Our business is transacted, our books are written, our songs are sung, our pictures are painted, our lutes are twanged, our food is eaten, our theaters are held, our loves are made, our dreams are dreamt, under ceilings.

Hence they are, as the painters say, "hot and foxy."

On all we do is the mark of artificiality, a certain mediocrity and cheapness, an absence of that large freedoom, that calm majesty, that should characterise this animal, man, in whom dwells divinity.

The curse of all thought is provincialism, which is the breath of ceilings. From our narrowness come all our woes. If we had the sky-spirit, and sensed the universal, we should have no more clashing egotisms, hot partisanships, mad patriotisms, insane race hates, stubborn feuds, nor any of the hellbrood of class.

Class, of all kinds, is a ceiling-bred folly.

Humanity, democracy, universal brotherhood, and the one God—these are of the sky.

Correspondence

CHINA'S BEST YOUNG MEN

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: While reading your editorial in today's paper regarding "China's Best Young Men," I cannot help appreciating your interest in China's welfare in that you criticised China's young men for their neglect in their own country's troubles.

It must be admitted that many of China's young men do not take sufficient interest and concern over their country and her reckless militarists who are wrecking her and that some even take an unnecessary anti-foreign attitude with total neglect of their own internal affairs; yet I do not believe it is of any use by simply criticising their attitude and offering no constructive ideas. China's young men, being young, are inexperienced, as a whole, and criticism without helpful suggestions would do them no good, in fact, it might stir up the worst elements in them.

Hence I hope that, in the future, you give more space in your editorial columns to constructive suggestions for China's good rather than to the mere pointing out of faults which, in the end, would do little good though it may be meant for good.

Thanking you in anticipation for your valuable space, I am,

Yours for the good of China,

A CHINESE YOUNG MAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

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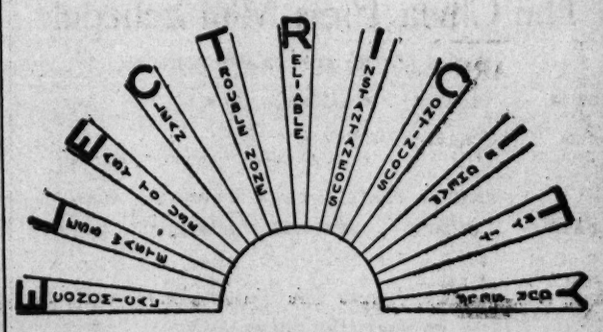

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Todays Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—The Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 71. Lloyd in E flat. Lessons: 2 Kings xxii. Luke iv, 31-v, 11. Anthem: From the rising of the sun (Ouseley). Hymns: 236, 529, 304. Preacher: The Revd. P. M. McOwan. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 72. Lessons: 2 Kings xxiii, 1-30. Ephesians ii. Hymns: 13, 255, 290. Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range & Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Hockman of the China Inland Mission. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. G. Sparham, M. A., who has recently returned from England. Children's service in the schoolroom at 11 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'cock. Preacher Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D.

St. Joseph' Church:—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland M. A.; Subject "The Old Trail; Chant 49; Hymns 531. 129. 236. 409; 5.30; Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland M. A.; Subject "The Benefits & Beauty of Religion"; Hymns 10, 435 (part-3) 271, 684.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Substance." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502-503, Monday to Friday, 10.30 to 2, Saturday 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

Community Church.—9.30 Rally Day for the Sunday School—10 Avenue Petain 11:00 Morning Worship in the Columbia Coungry Club, 50 Route Doumer. Rev. E. G. Tewksbury and Mr. Charles Gunn will speak. Subject "The Sunday School and Our Relation to It." Mr. Tewksbury bringing a report from the World's Sunday School convention which recently met at Glasgow, Scotland. Special music by the choir.

5:30 p.m. Combined service with Union Church in the Union Church. Rev. A.N. Rowland pastor of Union Church will preach.

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Lone Mariner To Try Journey Here

Some News Of Shanghai Folk Who Are Now Visiting In New York

BY LARRY LEHBRAS

(*Special to* THE CHINA PRESS)

New York, August 20.—Flying both the American and Greek flags and manned only by Captain Dimetrios Sigelakis, 26 year old seafarer, The Shark, a twenty-foot sailing boat, is now lying off the Battery in New York harbor taking on provisions for a 36,000 mile jaunt around the globe that is scheduled to include Shanghai sometime next year.

The young captain of the small boat—which if it safely navigates to Shanghai will outdo even the feat of Captain Waard of Amoy who recently came to New York, in a Chinese junk which he sailed from Shanghai—built the vessel himself at Hoboken. It is the most unusual sail-boat ever seen in this port. The hull closely resembles a life boat design but the superstructure is a rectangular box-like cabin, eight feet long by five weet wide and 40 inches high. It has one mast and there will be no auxiliary motor to help speed things up. The young Greek sailor will have only the breeze to carry him on his way.

He has two hand winches by which he can raise or lower his sails without moving from his bunk and he claims he can operate the craft during a storm from inside his cabin.

Captain Sigelakis plans to sail from New York, 'straight to Gibraltar', then to Barcelona, Spain, and then for a month's visit to Greece. He will then head for Suez and continue on his way up the China Coast, making stops at Hongkong and Shanghai in China, and then make the attempt to cross the Pacific.

Five Sisters of Charity from New Jersey have been chosen from 200 who offered themselves as candidates to sail this Fall from San Francisco and establish a mission in Hunan province, according to announcement made today. The members of the party will be Sister Devota, from the faculty of St. Vincent's Academy in Newark; Sister Mary Finan, who has been a nurse at St. Elizabeth's Hospital at St. Elizabeth, N. J., for 16 years, Sister Patricia Rose, of the Convent of St. Aloysius, Jersey City; Sister Maria Loretta of St. James School in Newark, and Sister Mario Electa of St. Aloysius, School in Jersey City.

The Passionist Fathers from West Hoboken, N. J. established a monastery in Hunan sometime ago.

Among 'China hands' who are now in New York City, enjoying life along the Great White Way are Roy Anderson of Peking, and Chester Fritz and Alonzo Williams of Shanghai. Mr. Anderson, who came out of Peking over the trans-Siberian route, arrived on the last trip in of the Leviathan, the pride of the American Merchant Marine, Mrs. Anderson and their daughter, Miss Julia, stopped off in France for an extended visit before returning to China. Mr. Anderson is now busy taking care of business affairs in New York and playing golf at the Hudson River Country Club in Yonkers, where he is living, the rest of the time. A few nights ago we went to see Florenz Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the Amsterdam Theater where the man who is generally accredited with picking the best looking girls in the United States displays his wares.

The Foolies, this year, are not as good as they have been in the past, George White's Scandals being picked as the biggest show on Broadway, but they are good enough for anyone who hasn't seen them for several years. Will Rogers is, of course, the hit of the show. The cowboy comedian does a monologue every night, changing his patter to fit the exigencies or the occasion or the day's news, and he gets a laugh—and a hearty one—almost every time he opens his mouth. Will Hays, formerly Postmaster-General and now czar of the motion picture industry, and Big Bill Edwards, prominent New York politician, were in the audience the same evening and Rogers had oodles of fun with them.

Pointing Hays out to the audience Rogers insisted that Hays was cleaning up the movies. "In the past," said the funny cowpuncher, "the titles have been smutty and the pictures in most cases, haven't lived up to what the audiences expected. Will is now fixing that all up so that hereafter when you see a picture you may rest assured it will actually be just as bad or naughty as the title.

It appears that Big Bill Edwards collects New Yorkers income taxes and Rogers assured everyone present that Edwards was some little collector "It's alright, though," he said, "because the Government at least got its ten percent."

No one else in the world could get by with the stuff Rogers does, especially when dealing with the prominent personages he does in public. And incidentally, he is one of the few moderns who has the art of after dinner speaking down to a fine paid art. Rogers' regular fee for an after dinner speech is $200 but he often gets as high as $500.

Chester Fritz, who is the Far Eastern representative of the American Metals Company, arrived on the Leviathan after a trip around the world via Suez. He has been too busy in conferences with the moguls on Wall Street to indulge in any theaters but expects to make pleasure his chief business this week. He was quoted by Continental and British papers on his journey as an authority on financial conditions in the Far East and particularly China.

Alonzo Williams, of the Dupont Company in Shanghai, lives at Huntington, Long Island, so New York is practically home to him. After an extended visit on Long Island he came to New York to see some of the shows now on the boards and will shortly go on to Philadelphia and other Eastern cities to visit with friends. Mr. Williams expects to be in the United States a year, as he will put in considerable time in the Dupont laboratories in Wilmington, Delaware as soon as his leave expires.

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Correcting A Newton Legend

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

So much attention has been drawn back to Newton's ideas about the nature of gravitation since Einstein produced his new theory a few years ago, that the whole subject assumes a fresh interest, and a partial reconstruction of views about Newton is being brought about. In "Science," Professor Florian Cajori points out that a popular legend has grown up concerning Newton's announcement of the law of gravitation, which is contrary to the facts.

It is generally stated that Newton, after the famous incident of the falling apple (which is said to have suggested to his mind the probability that the same force that drew the apple down also held the moon in her orbit) made a calculation of the amount of the earth's attraction on the moon, and, finding that it did not agree closely enough with his theory, withheld the latter from publication during nearly twenty years.

Then a new measure of the length of a degree of latitude gave him a better knowledge of the earth's real size, and when introduced into his abandoned calculation, proved that his theory was correct, whereupon he published it.

The old estimate of the length of a degree was sixty miles, while the correct measure, obtained by Jean Picard, was sixty-nine and one-half miles. This difference would suffice to explain the supposed original error in Newton's figures, but Professor Cajori points out that Newton undoubtedly knew nearly what the true measure of a degree was at the time when he made the first calculation (1606), so that there must have been some other reason than the legendary one for his withholding from publication for so long a time the law of gravitation which he had discovered.

Newton himself wrote in one of his manuscripts: "And the same year (1665) I began to think of gravity extending to ye orb of the Moon, and . . I compared the force requisite to keep the Moon in her Orb with the force of gravity at the surface of the earth and found them to answer pretty well."

When this was written, says Professor Cajori, fairly accurate values were known for the length of a degree of latitude, and that being so, it is inconceivable that such a man as Newton would have used so very inaccurate a figure as sixty miles.

The reason for Newton's delay in publishing the law must then have been different, and what it probably was is thus stated:

"In 1888 the astronomer, J. C. Adams, and the mathematician, J. W. L. Glaisher, came to the conclusion, from the study of the Portsmouth collection of Newton's manuscripts, and of his correspondence, that Newton's real difficulty in verifying the law of inverse squares had been not the size of the earth, but the question how a sphere attracts on outside particle.

"Does the sphere attract as if all its mass were concentrated at its center, or in some other way? In a letter of June 20, 1686, to Halley, Newton said that in the previous year he had been able to clear up this matter. His conclusion is his 'Principia' Book 1, Prop. 91."

In that Proposition and its corollaries Newton shows that the attraction acts as if the mass were collected at the center, a point of immense importance in the gravitational law.

This new view of the cause of the famous delay of Newton in telling the world the result of his calculations rather heightens the admiration with which we must regard him for that strict adhesion to truth which held him back from premature announcement of a discovery almost unequalled in the history of science. And it is a satisfaction to know that it was not someone else, but he himself who furnished the deciding factor.

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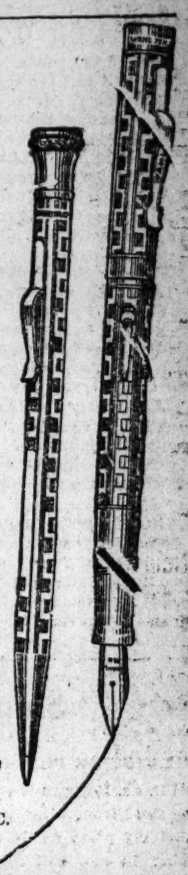

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S. S. Co.'s Steamer TEH-HSING, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Sunday, Sept. 14. at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Captain Taylor, will leave on Monday, Sept. 15, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Sept. 17 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, September 18 at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's s.s. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Capt. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday mornin, Sept. 16. For Freight or Pasasage, apply to C. M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Port

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 16. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. IRENE, Capt. Patourel, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo is scheduled to sail from Hankow for Shanghai via ports on Thursday, September 11 and will arrive in ports on Sunday morning, Sept. 14.

The I.C. s.s. Esang from Yangse ports is expected to leave Hankow for Shanghai via other ports on Friday morning, Sept. 12 and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, September 15.

Theh C. N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow sailed for Shanghai on Thursday, Sept. 11 and is now expected to arrive here on Sunday at 11 a.m. September 14.

The C. N. s.s. Whangpu from River ports left Hankow on Friday, Sept. 12 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, Sept. 15 at 11 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyyung left Hankow on Friday, September 12 for Shanghai via ports and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, September 15.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangan which left Hankow on Saturday morning, September 13 is expected to arrive in Shanghai, Tuesday morning, September 16.

The I. C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Sunday morning, September 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday morning, September 17.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung from Yangtse ports left Hankow on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Chunsang from Foochow direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, Sept. 15.

The I. C. s.s. Kwongsang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wosang from Antung and Newchwang direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, Sept. 14.

The I. C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, Sept. 14.

The I. C. s.s. Tungshing from Tsingtau direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, Sept. 15.

The I. C. s.s. Tungshing from Tsingtau direct is expeected to arrive in Shanghai, Monday morning, September 15.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, September 13 and will sail for Kobe on Sunday, September 14.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London via Suez and ports on Saturday, September 13. The liner will continue her trip to Kobe on Sunday, September 14.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Trier which left Singapore on Sept. 8 is expectto arrive in Shanghai Septmber 18.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus from Liverpool left Singapore on Sept. 6 enroute for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive here Monday, Sept. 15.

The Blue Funnal s.s. Patroclus from Liverpool via Suez and other ports left Singapore, Friday, Sept. 12 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 20.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea from London is expectted to leave Singapore Saturday, September 13 enroute to Shanghai via Hongkong and is due to arrive here on September 22.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise which sailed from Marseilles on August 14 is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on September 18.

The E. A. s.s. Asia from Scandinavia is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on or about Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The E. F. A. s.s. Nippon from Scandinavia and other European ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 25.

The N.D.L. s.s. Elberfeld which left Antwerp on August 30 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 20.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjibodas from Balikpapan sailed from that port enroute to Shanghai on August 28 and left Hongkong on Sept. 9. The liner is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on Tuesday, September 15.

The H. O. A. L. s.s. Oostkerk sailed from Hanburg on August 26 enroute to Shanghai via Suez and other ports. The liner is expected to arrive in Shanghai Sept. 28.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren which left New York Aug. 7 sailed from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai from New York on August 30 and is due here on September 23.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Canada from Manila and Hongkong is due at the C. M. Eastern Wharf, Shanghai at 2 p.m., Sept. 14 and will probably sail for Vancouver, Japan ports at noon on Monday, September 15.

The S. & B. s.s. West Carmona from Los Angeles and San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 22, and will continue her trip to Hongkong and Manila on Sept. 23.

The Dollar liner President Hayes from New York via Panama is scheduled to sail from Francisco enroute to Shanghai on Friday, September 13 and is expected to arrive here on October 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the C. M. Central Wharf on Sunday, September 14 and will sail for Seattle via Japan ports on Monday, Sept. 15.

The U.S.S.B. s.s. West Niger is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September20 direct from Portland. The steamer will sail for Portland via Hongkong and Manila on September 21.

The Isthmian Steamship Line s.s. Bessemer City which sailed from Port Arthur Texas, U. S. A. on August 9 for Shanghai via Panama and Japan ports. The steamer is expected to arrive here about September 30.

The T. K. K. s.s. Taiyo Maru from San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, September 21 and will mostly probably continue her trip to Hongkong and Manila the ssame day.

The T. K. K. s.s. Siberia Maru from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, September 22. The liner is due to sail for San Francisco via Japan ports during the same day.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO	
Argon	August 12
Empire Arrow	August 1
Natioa	Sept. 3
President Cleveland	July 26
Polyphemus	July 19
President Lincoln	Sept. 13
President Pierce	Aug. 3
Shinyo Maru	Sept. 9
Siberia Maru	July 16
Taiyo Maru	July 28
Tecumsek	July 16
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 11
President Taft	Aug. 16
Korea Maru	Aug. 25
Java Arrow	Aug. 27
President Wilson	Aug. 31
Romeo	Aug. 31
FOR VANCOUVER	
Chris Moller	July 25
Empress of Asia	Aug. 31
Empress of Canada	July 15
Empress of Russia	Aug. 3
Empress of Australia	Aug 17
FOR SEATTLE	
Africa Maru	Sept. 2
Alabama Maru	July 23
Anna E. Morse	July 25
Arabia Maru	July 12
Arizona Maru	Sept. 14
Dewey	July 17
Eldridge	July 29
Hannawa	Sept. 12
Horaisan Maru	Aug. 18
Pres. Jackson	Aug. 10
President Madison	Sept. 14
President McKinley	July 29
President Jefferson	Aug. 22
West Himrod	Aug. 7
West Keats	Aug. 8
West Jessup	Aug. 16
Wheatland Montana	Aug. 27
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 4
Manila Maru	Aug. 17
Cross Keys	Aug. 26
FOR NEW YORK	
Radnor	Aug. 7
Eclipse	Aug. 1
Fushimi Maru	July 12
Gaelic Prince	July 10
Hakozaki Maru	July 26
Hakusan Maru	Aug. 10
Kendal Castle	July 29
Mayehaski Maru	Sept. 11
President Adams	July 18
President Garfield	Aug. 1
Presidest Harrision	Sept 12
President Polk	Aug. 15
Taketoyo Maru	Aug. 13
Titan	July 26
Bellerophon	Aug. 16
Hanavor	Aug. 24
Romeo	Aug. 31
FOR UNITED KINGDOM	
Adrastus	Aug. 20
Amazone Maru	August 2
Autolichus	Sept. 14
Teiresiar	Aug. 6
Carnarvonshire	July 17
Glaucus	Sept. 10
City of Bagdad	Aug. 9
Colorado	July 15
Devanha	Aug. 5
Durban Maru	Sept. 5
Eurypylus	Sept. 3
Haruna	Sept. 6
Kalyan	Sept. 2
City of Manila	Sept. 8
Kitano Maru	Aug. 22
Malwa	July 22
Mantau	Aug. 19
Nagoya	Sept. 7
Perseus	Sept 9
Pembrokeshire	Sept. 10
Pyrrhus	Aug. 13
Telamon	July 16
Ixion	Aug. 16
Glenbeg	Aug. 11
Sarpedon	Sept. 5
Troilus	Aug. 27
Tsuruga Maru	Aug. 26
Argun Maru	Aug. 31
FOR HAMBURG	
Boeton	Sept. 1
Earnland	July 19
Emil Kirdorf	August 11
Oldekerk	Aug. [illegible]
Rheinland	Aug. 17
Scheer	Sept. 10
FOR COPENHAGEN	
Formosa	July 2
Malaya	July 6
FOR BARCELONIA	
Isla de Panay	July 9
Legazpi	Sept. 1
FOR TRIESTE	
Gerania	July 28
Nippon	July 2
Rosandra	July 31
FOR MARSEILLES	
Amazone	July 31
Angkor	Aug. 14
Azay Le Rideau	Sept. 4
City of Dunkirk	July 29
Paul Lecat	Sept. 11
Porthos	July 17
FOR INDIA	
Aymeric	Aug. 18
Bencleuch	Aug. 8
Morioka Maru	July 24
Nagato Maru	Aug. 8
Sado Maru	Sept. 11
Sicilia	Aug. 16
Aki Maru	Aug. 27
Henrik	Aug. 30

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on September 9, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT		
Beef	per lb.	20-35
Mutton	„	20-35
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	30-40
FISH		
Bream	per lb.	40-45
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	per lb.	60-70
Mackerel	„	30-35
Pomfret	„	30-35
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	50-60
Whitebait	„	none
GAME POULTRY AND EGGS		
Deer	each	none
Hare	each	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	30-35
Snipe	„	16-18
Woodcock	„	none
Teal	„	none
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	70-$1.00
Wild Duck	„	none
Geese	„	$1.00-$1.20
Wild Geese	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
FRUIT		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	15-20
Bananas	„	8-10
Chestnuts	„	18-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	5-8
Grapes	„	20-25
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	each	15-30
Mangosteens	ped doz.	none
Oranges	„	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	„	10-12
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	per. lb.	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
VEGETABLES		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Egg Plant	„	8-10
French Beans	„	15-18
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	per lb.	8-10
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	none
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	6-8
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	per lb.	none
Parsnips	per bunch	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	2-3
Tomatoes	per lb.	6-8
Spinach	per lb.	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
GRAIN AND FLOUR		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Barley	„	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$15.00
MILK		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
FUEL		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 15.75
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 18.75

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S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"* sails about December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about January 10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"* sails about January 27 1925
S.S. "NIPPON" sails about February 9 1925
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S.S. "FIUME L." sails about October 1
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S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about December 2
S.S. GERANIA"* sails about December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about January 1 1925
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Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23	Kashmir	Feb. 17

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*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 14
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*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 12
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 7
*S.S. "TRIER"	October 14
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November 22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 9
S.S. "PFALZ"	January 13
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1

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TAIYO MARU	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 10
TENYO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
KOREA MARU	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7
	Leave Yokohama	Arrive Kobe	Arrive Shanghai
TENYO MARU	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 6
KOREA MARU	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 20
SHINYO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 2
SIBERIA MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 20

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†Shanghai Maru ..Sept. 19
Amagi Maru .....Sept. 20
Nikko Maru .....Sept. 24
Kashima Maru ...Sept. 27

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Kaga Maru .....Oct. 1

For Europe
Kamo Maru .....Sept. 20
*Delagoa Maru ....Sept. 22
*Mito Maru .....Sept. 23
Katori Maru .....Oct. 4
Atsuta Maru .....Oct. 18

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Tango Maru, Sept. 10 from Kobe, Sept. 12, from Nagasaki, Sept. 17 from Hongkong.

For Manila and Hongkong
Iyo Maru .....Sept. 24

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Takushima Maru ..Sept. 24

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ANDRE LEBON			25th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	26th Sept.	9th Oct.
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	10th Sept.	23rd Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	24th Oct.	6th Nov.
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	7th Nov.	20th Nov.
ANGKOR	9th Oct.	21st Nov.	4th Dec.

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S.S. "ARABIA MARU" .....September 30
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOSHU MARU" .....September 12
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" .....September 27
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S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" .....September 12
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" .....September 22
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S.S. "KYODO MARU" .....September 18
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S.S. "Schiedyk"	do	November 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk"	do	December 23
S.S. "Oldekerk"	do	January 20

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Oostkerk	due at Shanghai about	Sept. 28
S.S. "Schiedijk"	do	Oct. 26

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER.....September 20

For Portland, Via Dairen:
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U.S.S.B. "HANNAWA" .....September 12
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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 15th September, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.
In Middle Salesroom, Wine & Provisions.

On Tuesday, 16th September, 1924, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Stylish New Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Hats etc.

On Wednesday, 17th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture, and Sundries etc.

On Wednesday, 17th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise Wines and Sundries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Salvage Auction No. 1

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Sauternes Clossman et Cie
Chambertin Clossman et Cie
Clarets Clossman et Cie
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And
Dress And Hat Stands.
On View Sunday and Monday.

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 17th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—
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In Cargo Salesroom

On Wednesday, 17th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise, Wines and Sundries

Comprising:—
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Notes From Nanking

The following memoranda are issued by the Intelligence Committee at Nanking:

Nanking, Sept. 10.—A communication has been received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Wuhu, in which he announces the proclaiming of Martial Law for the three cities of Anking, Pengpu, and Wuhu. Besides the usual restrictions it is announced that no traffic will be permitted upon the streets of these three cities between midnight and sunrise.

So far as can be ascertained the general situation on the front near Shanghai is but little changed. Both sides claim victories at different points and it is probable that there are constant gains and losses. Owing to the nature of the country, which consists of paddy fields intersected by numerous canals, great or sudden gains are improbable unless one side is compelled by developments in other areas to withdraw.

Reports from Soochow and Changchow indicate that excellent work is being done by American Missionary Hospitals in caring for the wounded.

Up to the present no reports have been received of serious disturbances in this district, which embraces all of Anhwei, and those sections of Kiangsu north of the river together with the Nanking and Chinkiang districts south of the Yangtsze. In view of the general exodus of the regular military forces this is reassuring.

Today's reports from the yamen indicate the fiercest fighting yet of the war on the I-hsing front. The official communique says that the Kiangsu forces attacked heavily yesterday. The 7th regiment killed 300 of the enemy, captured 20 guns and took 10 prisoners. The 74th regiment killed 100 soldiers, set fire to 10 tents and by their fire, destroyed one enemy field gun, and captured 50 men. Another regiment is advancing through two important passes in the mountains.

At Liuho the communique reports Kiangsu troops advancing.

Two mixed brigades of Honan troops, under command of Chang Chih-chiang and Li Lin-chung are now at the front.

Military officials say that General Chu Hsi is at the Quinsan front with three brigades; General Chen Tiao-yuen on the I-hsing front and General Wu Hen-chang at Liuho.

The report of Chang Tso-lin's declaration of war is not received with much concern at the yamen; it is not believed that he can send out any large number of troops from his strenghold in Manchuria and Wu Pei-fu is trusted to keep him from advancing far.

The capture of a colonel and soldiers at Liuho is admitted.

Everything points to a big battle near I-hsing.

Nanking, Sept. 11.—Arrival of troops in Hsiakwan from up the river and from the North enroute to the fighting area, indicates that Marshal Chi has the active backing of Northern generals and Peking, newspaper reports and rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Dr. Frank Wilmot has been asked, through officials, to proceed to the fighting area to organise the medical relief for the wounded.

Today's communique reports continuance of heavy fighting on the I-hsing front. An attack from 4 p.m. on the 8th to 8 a.m. on the 9th resulted in the wounding of the Chekiang Colonel Yang Shu-chih, of one enemy captain, five lieutenants and 70 soldiers. One machine gun and much ammunition was captured.

Minor successes are reported from the skirmishes at Huangtu.

At the Liuho river mouth, the Kiangsu fleet has been firing on Chekiang positions. An enemy boat which tried to reconnoiter at night was driven back.

The Chekiang brigadier general Yang Hua-shao is reported severely wounded and carried back to Shanghai. At present the forces at the front seem about evenly matched.

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
11. S	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
C.E.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
B.H.B.	Aug. 29	Durbon	Br. Cruiser
Woosung	Aug. 30	Uji	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C	Aug. 30	Isabel	Am. Yacht
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Borie	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Tracy	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Thompson	Am. Destroyer
P. B. 2	Aug. 27	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
K.N.D.B.	Sept. 1	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
15 B.	Aug. 30	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
J. N. B.	Sept. 1	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
6 B.	Sept. 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
U. S. N. B.	Sept. 2	J. D. Edwards	Am. Destroyer
U. S. N. B.	Sept. 2	Barker	Am. Destroyer
S.O.C.W.	Sept. 4	Truxton	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Pruitt	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Preble	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Hulbert	Am. Destroyer
F.N.B.	Sept. 3	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Sept. 5	Tatsuta	Jap. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Ford	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Sicard	Am. destroyer
	Sept. 12	Huron	Am. Cruiser

Flood Prevention Plan Suggested To Commission

Recommendations for the prevention of disastrous floods such as recently swept over the North, as well as reports on the reconstruction work going on in Kalgan and other sections of the flooded area were made by Mr. O. J. Todd, engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission who has just returned to Peking from an inspection tour.

Straightening out the flood channel to the west of the Wu Ting-ho to carry the mountain torrents from the northwest directly into the main river below the city is one of tht measures recommended to prevent a repetition of the disastrous flood of July 13 in Kalgan by Mr. Todd. In his report to the Commission Mr. Todd also recommended that the old stone bridge be replaced by a steel structure of two spans of 80 feet each in order not to restrict the flow of any possible flood waters. A wall built from the east and of the bridge on the left bank of the river would also straighten the channel through the city.

On his recent inspection trip to Kalgan, Mr. Todd found that the Taoyin was doing splendid work with his soldiers and police in clearing up the debris and removing the sand and silt from the city streets. In some places this was eight or ten feet deep. An additional freshet on August first had carried boulders estimated to weigh 1,000 pounds one or two miles down from the foot hills into the main streets of the city.

So frequent are floods that in certain neighborhoods, the merchants keep on hand special planks, well fitted together to make a water tight compartment four feet high in front of their shops. They hold themselves ready at all times to put up these barricades and re-enforce them with sand bags to save their stocks.

Mr. Todd confirms previous reports of the great loss of life and millions of property damage caused by the flood there this summer when the river suddenly broke through the dyke and swept over a flat area inhabited by about five thousand people living in mud huts. It is estimated that three thousand of these people were drowned or buried in the debris of their own houses. The old stone bridge served as a dam to the flood waters due to the silting up of the channel and the large proportion of space taken up by the piers and masonry work forming the arches.

Mr. Todd's chief recommendation in regard to the situation in the Paotingfu region would be the granting of further funds on the part of the provincial government for the upkeep of the dykes. Chihli has appropriated $500 yearly for the upkeep of some 250 li of dykes in this region. Each section has raised further funds and contributed labor, but the provisions have been inadequate.

It was felt at the time of Mr. Todd's inspection trip that it would be necessary to make further investigations in late September or early October in order to ascertain what portion of the population would be able to return to their farms this year and what portion of the remaining population would be available for construction work.

NIPPON-SOVIET CONFERENCE IS AGAIN HALTED

Delegates Await Further Instructions From Home Governments

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, September 12.—There were two sittings today between the delegates of the two countries. At the first sitting, lasting from noon to 1:30 p.m., the Soviet delegate suggested that details regarding the question of rights be entered into during a specified period following the signing of an agreement, in the meantime Japan's actions for the preservation of oil-fields and coal-mines in North Saghalien would be recognised by Soviet Russia.

Owing to the fact, however, that the Japanese delegate appears to have made a concrete proposition as to the continuance of Japanese enterprises there pending the conclusion of an agreement on details, it is inferred that there still exists a barrier in the path leading to a final agreement between the delegates of the two countries.

Later.—At the second sitting lasting from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., discussion was made on important items in the agreement reached on general principles of the Soviet-Japanese negotiations. The Japanese and Soviet delegates are now awaiting instructions from their home Governments regarding the question of Saghalien rights.

League Approves Budget Estimates

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Sept. 12.—The Financial Committee of the League of Nations today approved the Budget estimates of the International Labor Office for 1925, which total 7,105,000 Swiss francs.

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924

Bosel, At 31, Becomes Austrian Stinnes

Youthful Banker Was First A Clerk, Then A War Contractor

BY F. J. McCORMICK

A wide gray sky curved overhead the morning I swung off Vienna's Ring and drove up to No. 5 Friedrich Schmidt platz, in front of the Bankhaus of S. Bosel. The stone breastworks, bordering on a long narrow garden, opened into a marble stairway which folded back eight times before it terminated on the floor of the banker's personal offices. A series of rooms classified his visitors and I was led through cross-currents of secretaries and clerks into a spacious conference room. The large walnut table contained accessories that are international, yet something riveted my eyes on the closed covers of ten leather portfolios bearing in gold letters, "S. Bosel." They were, indeed, service covers, for this was the meeting place of Mr. Bosel's private cabinet. Here I was bidden to wait a few minutes by the financier's Auserordentlicher Gesandter und Bevollmaechtigter Minister, a dignified and devoted functionary.

At 21 Sigmund Bosel, a Viennese Jew, was head clerk in a dry goods shop. At 31 he is the richest man in Austria and in continental commerce he can be compared with the late Hugo Stinnes or the Anglo-Greek, Baron Basil Zaharoff. How did he do it? Briefly, by quick thinking and invincible daring.

Exempt from army service, the young clerk immediately measured a boy's business career of seven years, a native shrewdness and and some borrowed capital against better ballasted competition in a short contest for war contracts. The boy Bosel was instantly successful, and the end of the war found him rich but only fairly started on his golden adventure.

A new form of gambling had been introduced. The man who could borrow crowns on credit or securities could convert the loan into any stable money and was able to clean up a handsome profit when four or six months later he paid the notes with crowns that were small fractions of the value of those he borrowed. Equally profitable was export shipping financed the same way. Bosel was alive to these opportunities and his fortune was always ready for sudden draught. He was also very active in the stock market, and said that by "quickly sizing up a constantly changing situation and promptly acting on a rapidly conceived plan" he was often ahead of the crowd.

Quick, keen judgment and nerve brought Mr. Bosel pretty far by 1921, and then he proceeded to invade the fields of firmer investments; to invade deeply and widely. He sought enterprises that paid in conventional dividends and dividends of prestige; also enterprises in which the returns would be shared between Austria and himself.

The financier's gradual accumulation of stock in the powerful Union Bank of Vienna reached a point where he was able to battle for control. It was a hard fight, but he succeeded. A year ago Bosel was elected President of the bank and by this alignment he not only extended his influence into new important steel and chemical works but became the dominating spirit in the Veitscher Magnesitwerke. This is a tremendous establishment. It owns and exploits mountains of magnesite in the lovely Veitsch Valley, near the Semmering, which undoubtedly contain the most valuable deposits of natural refractory material known to man. There are petroleum holdings in Czecho-Slovakia and Poland which Bosel is able to tie up with his Austrian refinery, the Floridsdorfer Refining Company, and the most notable of all his foreign ventures, his majority ownership of the Vereinigte Laura and Koenigshuette in Polish Upper Silesia, embracing a coal mine and extensive steel work.

In connection with Sigmund Bosel's joint investments with Austria, the State, he has played a patriotic role. He subsidised law and order by supporting the Vienna policemen during the days when communism threatened and there was no money in the public treasury. More recently, after vigorously opposing the present Government in the late elections, he met a grave emergency of that Government.

On account of the carefully pared budget under which Austria is now operating, a budget supervised by the League of Nations through its Commissioner, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Austrian Chancellor was compelled, last Fall, to state to the country that certain activities of the national universities, museums and libraries would either have to be greatly curtailed or abandoned altogether. Immediately the boy who had been shut out of the university by his circumstances said he would keep it open for other boys.

Sigmund Bosel has agreed to provide the money for the State's deficit, an amount which may reach $1,500,000 a year. All the people of Austria are now "to profiteer on the profiteer" and if such as he may be thought responsible for the crisis there is no way to prove that if this rich man's fortune had been scattered in the pockets of his 8,000,000 compatriots it would now be gathering for a voluntary sacrifice in the interest of every one of them.

Meditations were broken in that suggestive cabinet chamber when a communicating door opened and Mr. Bosel came in. He is a small man. His slight frame bends a little at the shoulders though not so much that his eyes fail to meet yours with a direct and confident scrutiny. It was hard to realise that this mild man, who had celebrated his thirty-first anniversary on the 10th of last January, was Sigmund Bosel, believed by many to be the financial and industrial successor to Hugo Stinnes.

Mr. Bosel's mind goes right to the point. He talked freely and frankly and with engaging modesty.

"Something about Austria's mineral wealth and possible development?" He repeated the question. "Well, the deposits are only partly opened and those opened are far from being fully exploited. We have coal, iron, lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper, manganese, petroleum, asbestos and some other things. I think with adequate capital we can work up the mineral wealth here within the borders down to the finished article. This will absorb idle labor and our curtailed home market can be made up by our advantageous position in regard to export."

"Are manufacturing possibilities encouraging?" I inquired.

"With enough capital, and I must emphasise that, we can nearly emancipate ourselves from imports and we will appear as extensive exporters. Austria is the most suitable center for working up the raw materials of the East destined for the markets of the West, not only on account of our geographical position but because of our supply of trained workers."

"What about Austria's sources of mechanical power, Mr. Bosel?"

"Ah, there you have mentioned something I am deeply interested in. We have large deposits of brown coal, inferior to those of Czechoslovakia, but now being used successfully by those who have the technical knowledge to make good its shortcomings.

"In water power we have great possibilities. Shortly after the war we began our hydroelectric operations, but very few of the projects could be carried through, owing to lack of money. I have envisaged comprehensive plans, based on expert investigation, which will combine both security and profit, and I hope, personally, to lay them before foreign, particularly American, investors in the near future. This application of power to the railways will mean that the passenger and freight traffic can be made profitable at no advance over pre-war gold rates."

"What can Austria do for herself in food supply?" I asked.

"At present we don't satisfy ourselves in foodstuffs, but by expanding cultivation, using machinery and fertilisers, we can cover the greater part of our needs. This also applies to our meat and dairy supplies.

"Please don't overlook that formerly it was not necessary for the existing State of Austria to do this, owing to the productive resources of our other regions. Before the war this part of Austria specialised in credit and finance operations, and our capabilities in those directions are still recognised."

"How does immigration interest you."

"At present we should like to send you our surplus supply of labor abroad not only for economic reasons but to enlarge the horizon of our people. We should like especially our brain workers to have the experience of America."

Mr. Bosel was then asked to say something about his own business career.

"Considering my comparative youth, my business career has been very short and hardly contains features of interest to others because it began under abnormal circumstances," he said in reply. "One thing I may say, is that by quickly sizing up a constantly changing situation and promptly acting on a rapidly conceived plan I have generally found it possible

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S.'s First Commercial Air Liner Due

Lakehurst, N. J., August 12.—Uncle Sam's flying sailors, who tend the naval air station here, are preparing for the reception of America's first commercial air liner, the giant Zeppelin "ZR-3," which will be flown from Freidrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst sometime this or next month.

The "spare room" of the towering airship shed here is now being set in order; the U. S. S. Shenandoah, back from its trial flights, is being groomed to welcome her new mate, and the nimble youths who man this station are striving for places in the crews that will be formed to handle the "ZR-3."

Captain Ernst A. Lehmann, vice president in charge of engineering for the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corp., who has returned to Germany and will be one of the navigators on the last of the German Zeppelins during the trans-Atlantic journey, inspected facilities at Lakehurst before his departure and pronounced everything satisfactory.

The huge hangar was constructed for double duty, and will not be crowded in the least when the "ZR-3" and the Shenandoah 500 footers are placed side by side.

"The coming of the ZR-3 marks the transfer of the world's lighter-than-aircraft headquarters from Germany to the United States," says R. W. Litchfield, vice president of The Goodyear-Zeppelin Corp., a subsidiary of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which recently acquired the Zeppelin patent rights for this country.

"By the terms of the peace conference, no more ships of this size and type can be constructed in Germany, the ZR-3 being built for the United States under a special arrangement made by the reparations commission and is the one hundred and twenty-seventh craft of the type constructed by the German Zeppelin company.

"Under the terms of the Reparations Commission, the ZR-3 is to be used solely for the purpose of developing commercial aeronautics and for aeronautical research, and the United States Navy is charged with a portion of this duty.

"By operating the ZR-3 and the Shenandoah on experimental routes, and carefully computing all costs, the commercial practicability of the rigid lighter-than-airship can be definitely established.

"There is absolutely no conflict between airships and airplanes in the possibilities of commercial flying. The airship of the ZR-3 type may be likened to the motor truck; the airplane to the passenger automobile. The airship will be the heavy-duty, long-distance hauler, capable of transporting comparatively large cargoes of passengers, or freight over long distances.

"The ZR-3 is of the same type as those employed in Germany before and after the war for passenger routes, over which more than 34,200 passengers were carried in comfort on trips totaling over 3,100 hours in the air, without a single accident to any traveller or member of the crews.

"In this service, passenger Zeppelins flew more that 107,000 miles, or a total distance of more than four times the girth of the earth at the equator.

"The ZR-3 will prove to America that the day of the airships for transportation is here," Mr. Litchfield declared.

Captain Lehmann will be second in command during the voyage of the "ZR-3," and Dr. Hugo Eckener, associate of the late Count Zeppelin will be the ranking authority when the air liner comes into "port" at Lakehurst and is taken over by the United States.

HUGE CONCLAVE OF HOODED KNIGHTS.

This photograph shows part of the huge crowd at a night meeting of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Downers Grove, Ill., where a large class was initiated. Members from Chicago and surrounding towns for a radius of many miles were assembled.

British Prince Lauded As Horseman

Royal Equerry Says His Master Has Few Equals In The Saddle

For the first time in history the Equerry to the Prince of Wales has crossed the Atlantic Ocean in his official capacity. He has gone to the United States to make arrangements there for the Prince during the latter's stay in the country.

Major Dudley Metcalf, who holds that position in the royal household, found himself confronted with busy days after his arrival on the Aquitania, August 1. He came in advance of the eight polo ponies that have been sent from the stables at Ranelagh. His second day in America was spent on Long Island, where he made a tour of inspection of the Meadow Brook Club and looked at the stables the four-footed players are to occupy. Polo ponies, and especially polo ponies belonging to royalty that are to take part in an international match, are the subjects of very careful attention.

Kittie, a chestnut mare, one of the best ponies in England; Tyneside Lassie, a fine bay mare; Jackinto, a chestnut gelding; Polly, a brown mare; Ashby, a bay gelding; Lady Pat, a bay mare; Mermaid, a dark bay mare, and Joey, a chestnut gelding, crossed the ocean on the Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line, docking August 4.

Major Metcalf was waiting to greet them. Five minutes after they had been led down the gangplank they were placed in motor vans and were whirling on their way to Westbury, where they were placed in the fine stables of Ambross Clark. With them came the head groom and five assistants.

Their companions, the forty-six other mounts that were brought over by Colonel T. P. Melvil, for the use of the British players, fared less comfortably; upon their arrival it was learned that there had been several cases of influenza in the stables they were to occupy at Mitchel Field. Plans were accordingly changed, and they were taken temporarily to the estate of E. D. Morgan, where they will remain until the stalls at Mitchel Field have been fumigated.

"His Royal Highness's ponies arrived in splendid condition," said Major Metcalf after he had paid them its respects on the second day of their visit. For the first days they were only walked about until they had thoroughly regained their "land legs." Yet they had not been without exercise, for on the way over they had outings on the decks of the liner.

DUTIES OF THE EQUERRY

Major Metcalf, whose duties in New York City came to an end when the horses were taken to Westbury, left town for Southampton, where he will be within easy reach of the club. He himself began to ride the Prince's mounts as soon as they had sufficiently recovered from their transatlantic voyage.

The title of Equerry to the Prince of Wales has romantic sound. And where the Prince has such personal charm, such daring and such love of adventure as Edward Albert, the office is one of unusual interest. When the Prince is travelling, if he is taking any of his horses with him, his Equerry precedes him so that all may be in readiness for the coming of the royal visitor. Should he go without his mounts, the Master of the Horse sees to it that the stables of the land wield the best they have for his master.

Everything that pertains to the Prince's mounts comes under his jurisdiction. He picks and buys the new horses, he rides them and sees that they are kept in training, and that they are in readiness whenever wanted.

"I always ride with his Royal Highness," Mr. Metcalf said, as he sat conversing on the porch of the portable house that constitutes the office of the Polo Association at the Meadow Brook Club. It was 4:45 o'clock, and the Equerry had just arrived on the grounds to watch one of the try-out games about to be played by the American team.

"In polo matches I generally play two to his Royal Highness's one. We have practiced together so much that we understand each other's game."

The Major grew serious as he talked of the Prince. "He is a good, fearless horseman," he said. He radiated the deep loyalty felt by a soldier for his leader and his friend. "In the hunt he is always in the lead. Let us say that he is riding with Mr. Strawbridge and Mr. Clark, as often happens when these gentlemen are in England. He equals and even surpasses them in horsemanship. I use those two names because they are known in this country.

THE PRINCE'S TUMBLES

"The same thing would be true of any I might pick among English riders. To be sure, his Royal Highness has fallen a few times, perhaps twelve times all told. But what is that in the couse of four years? If he rode once a month it would make the average a high one, but since he is in the saddle every day, it brings the percentage very low; in fact, much lower than that of most good horsemen. I myself have fallen countless times and have broken most of the bones in my body."

Major Metcalf is perhaps inclined to misunderstand the publicity that the American press has given the croppers the Prince of Wales has taken. His subtle English wit does not grasp the form of humor with which we deal with the falls of royalty.

"Not only is his Royal Highness a fine horseman. He stands equally high as a player of squash. He considers it his duty to stay fit so that he may be in good condition to fulfill his job. His body is that of an athlete, and he keeps it so."

Far off across the field the brown ponies, their riders clad in white breeches and blue and white jackets, were silhouetted against the green of the turf as they made their way, in a long line, from the stables past the clubhouse.

"How long have you been Equerry to the Prince of Wales?" the Major was asked.

"About three years," he responded.

If Major Metcalf were an American business man, one would describe him as a live wire. He was appointed to his office when the Prince went on his Indian tour. At the time he was serving in his regiment, the Third Skinner's Horse (Bengal Cavalry). He was chosen to represent the Indian Army on his Royal Highness's staff.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

The A. D. C. told of Maharajahs who offered the best their stables could produce, for on that voyage the Prince had taken no mounts with him. It was the duty of the Equerry to try out and choose those animals most suited to India's royal guest. For six months the Prince and his staff enjoyed the country's finest horses.

Major Metcalf continued in his capacity of Equerry throughout the remainder of the Oriental journey, and was then invited to return to England with the Prince in his present office.

The farm where the horses belonging to the heir of England's crown are kept is at Princetown, in South Devon. It is there that they are turned out when not in use. During the polo season Prince Edward's ponies are stabled at one of the clubs near London. His ponies are taken to Melton Mowbray, Leicetershire, for the Autumn fox hunting.

The American riders were in the field. The bell rang. The first crack of the mallet on the hard ball resounded. The horses raced down the field. Major Metcalf rose to leave. He is tall and lean, without a pound of flesh to spare.

"Of his Royal Highness's plans I know nothing yet," he said in reply to a last question. "I am only concerned with the particular work I have come here to do."

Where Explorers Meet To Spin Yarns

Their Club Is Twenty Years Old And Members Scattered Over World

A monsoon checking the Mount Everest expedition, the discovery of "white" Indians in Panama, a bulletin from the frontier of forbidden Tibet—such stories cause a flare of interest in exploration. For a day or two these topics are stirred into the small talk of mah jong parties, country clubs and dentists' waiting-rooms. Then the subject drags, drops, dies.

But there is a group in New York whose interests are permanently and literally bound by the Poles—a group to whom the discovery of dinosaur eggs in Mongolia, journeys to Thank God Harbor, Greenland, ventures to Indefatigable Island of the Galapagos archipelago, or expeditions to the jungles of Dar es Salaam are far more inspiring than office desks and card tables. This group occupies a prosaic, brownstone residence on Seventy-sixth Street, just west of Central Park, and calls itself the Explorers' Club.

It has no resemblance to the dozens of travel clubs. One may have circumnavigated the globe seven times and still be ineligible to membership in the Explorers' Club. For the rules of admission to this select organisation require that active members be men who have not only discovered some new part of the earth or something new about the parts already known, but who have also disseminated information about that exploration to the world through lectures, articles or books. If, for instance, you have discovered a new continent in the body of water north of Alaska—and some explorers think that is quite possible—but have kept your expedition a secret, the Explorers' Club will not recognise you until you have "spread knowledge of that exploration."

FAMOUS NAMES ON THE ROLL

With such standards of membership, it is small wonder that the club's roster contains important names, and that its annals are a part of the history of exploration. Among the deceased members one finds the names of Rear Admiral Peary, Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Ernest Shackleton and Prince Albert I. of Monaco.

When Roy Chapman Andrews, discoverer of the dinosaur eggs, set forth on his fourth Asiatic expedition a short time ago, the Explorers' Club voted that he carry its flag with him. This is only the second time it has been done, Admiral Peary having carried the flag to the North Pole. The banner's red ground symbolises the danger and adventure that are the bread and butter of exploration, and the globe the field of action.

The club has been celebrating its twentieth birthday this Summer. It was founded in 1904 by Henry Collins Walsh, also the organiser of the Arctic Club, which is affiliated with it. The objects of the Explorers' Club were and still are "to further general exploration, to spread knowledge of the same, to encourage explorers in their work by evincing interest and sympathy and especially by bringing them into personal contact and binding them in the bonds of good-fellowship, to bring the achievements and plans of the explorers to the attention of the public."

The club is genuinely international, and particularly at this time of the year, for almost half its members are on expeditions—everywhere from Thank God Harbor, Greenland (what drama must have accompanied the naming of this port!), through the tropical regions of Matto Grosso, Brazil, down to the Geelong tip of Australia. If one were to draw a map of the world and stick colored pins on the areas where members of the Explorers' Club are now roving, the trail would extend even to the remotest corners.

STORIES FROM ENDS OF THE EARTH

During the last twenty years flags of Peary, Amundsen, Nansen and Beebe have ended their journeys in the club-rooms. There brave men meet to plan new exploits, to exchange adventures, to match hairbreadth escapes, and to tell an expectant world what they have accomplished. Shop talk here has the glamour of distance, the tang of the Odyssey.

Amundsen drops in to discuss with his associates plans for flying to the North Pole. Nansen and Stefansson chat informally about adventures that are written in history. Theodore Roosevelt and George K. Cherrie, who has made thirty-nine expeditions to South America, used to drop in at the club to compare notes on skirmishes with elephants, lions and leopards. There may be small talk at this club, but conversation centers chiefly about the "great open spaces," where men are really men, stout-hearted and brave.

The exterior of the clubhouse at 57 West Seventy-sixth Street gives no hint of the fascination within. On the trophy-covered walls Zulu axes hang close to lizard skins from the Sudan. Eskimo canoes used in Peary's last expedition are perched with mounted golden eagles and goshawks on top of steel cabinets. A war drum, taken by United States Marines in 1919 during a raid on Voodoo dancers, and another drum seized from natives in Uganda, West Africa, swing from a hall banister. The battered snowsohes worn by General Greely on Arctic voyages are hung in the corridor close to Australian boomerangs, African blow pipes, savage war shields and Eskimo relics.

A ten-foot snake skin hangs over a doorjam—a mere trifle. Mounted heads of caribous, gazelles, buffaloes, bisons and walruses guard the walls—another detail! In the library is the rifle used by Storker Storkersen to supply all his food on one Arctic expedition; the first cast of an Eskimo ever made; the foot of a giraffe.

Over the entrance to the lecture room is a ship's bell with which the Chairman calls meetings to order. Below it hangs its history—a framed, pencil-scrawled letter.

Wager Islet, Sept. 12, 1910.

The schooner Jeanie was wrecked here yesterday. I have given this native, Sam, charge of the wreck and intend coming for salvage next season. The vessel is owned by Captain Bartlett of Newfoundland and was not insured. We leave by boat tomorrow.

(Sig.) Harold Bartlett,
Master.

Club members are fond of the romantic history of the oil paintings in the library. One shows Peary's party in the North Pole stumbling upon a group of meteorites, now on exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History. Albert Operti, the artist, who went on polar expeditions twice with Peary, was anxious to paint the scene, but found that he had no canvas left. He therefore hit upon the ingenious plan of ripping up a pair of Peary's overalls and painting on that background. The result, neatly framed, is one of the novel decorations of the club.

Another painting shows the finding of the remains of De Long and Ambler in the Lena Delta after the unfortunate Jeannette Expedition in 1879—footprints and clothing frozen in ice. Near it is a picture just as thrilling of the last surviving Eskimo woman telling the story of the lost Franklin expedition to United States officers.

On a table a miniature cast of a strange tropical animals arrests attention, for it resembles Roosevelt. Its title is "The Hellydid" from the "River of Doubt." One huge frame in the Directors' room encloses a collection of several hundred explorers' pictures. These were souvenirs that used to be enclosed in boxes of a certain brand of cigarette, and rumor has it that a nephew of Elisha Kent Kane almost smoked himself to death to get the complete set!

NOTED MEMBERS OF THE CLUB

Passing at random down the roll of members, one finds Donald MacMillan, who connected the North Polar regions with civilisation by radio; Leonidas Hubbard, who died of starvation in Labrador; Frederick O'Brien of South Sea Island fame; General David L. Brainard, survivor of the Greely expedition; Paul du Chaillu, discoverer of the gorilla and African pigmy; Alexander Hamilton Rice, who recently started on an 8,000 mile exploration of the source of the Orinoco River; Carl Lumholtz, who remained an explorer until his seventieth year; Dr. Sven Hedin; Fridtjof Nansen, winner of a Nobel Peace Prize; Ernest Thompson Seton, Dr. Henry E. Crampton of Columbia University, who visits the South Pacific Islands every year in connection with his studies of contemporary

(Continued on Page 4)

Terrific Speed Splinters Racing Track

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Speed that literally tore up the board track of the Kansas City Speedway Association forced an abandonment of an exciting race at the end of the one hundred and fiftieth mile.

"Jimmy" Murphy, by driving at the record breaking speed, of 111.43 miles an hour, was leading at the 150th mile and was declared winner of the race. His time was 1:18:32.

The victory brought Murphy $9,000 in money and sufficient points to virtually assure him the championship for 1924.

Murphy triumphed by driving steadily from the start. He was back in the field, just plodding away, keeping up with the procession, until the fortieth lap. Then he started fighting. On the fifty-eighth lap he nosed into second place, ahead of Hill.

Murphy shot into the the lead on the eightieth lap—the hundredth mile—and held it to the finish.

L. J. Smith, licensee, estimated the crowd at thirty thousand.

The race was to have been 250 miles. At the end of the 120th lap Fred J. Wagner, official starter, flagged the drivers down as they flashed past the wire at more than a hundred miles an hour.

Great gaping holes, torn in the board track on the east curve, caused Wagner to stop the race. The danger was too great, Wagner told the big crowd through a megaphone.

"And we do not want a repetition of the tragedy of the first race," Wagner said, in explanation.

Tommy Milton, veteran race driver, finished a few yards behind Murphy. Milton drove the last twenty miles of the race on a dangerously frayed tire, the casing having been shredded in the mad dash over a track that was so rough and hot the rubber literally sizzled as it peeled off.

Milton apparently realized the race would be called off. He refused to stop, even though he was signalled down several times by the mechanics in his pit, as well as by race officials.

Bennett Hill finished third, a few yards behind Milton.

While it lasted, the race was spectacular.

There were bursts of speed not seen before on the great oval here. For twenty-five miles, early in the contest, Ernie Ansterberg paced the field at the terrific clip of 117.5 miles an hour. Ansterberg was driving billiantly, slowly increasing his lead until, in the 57th lap, motor trouble forced his car out of the race.

Later Ansterberg re-entered the race, driving for Joe Boyer who quit when he was burned on the leg by the breaking of an oil line in his machine.

The track began breaking in the fortieth lap. Great splinters, which in many instances were boards two inches thick and three feet long, were torn out of the track by the speeding machines.

Two-thirds of the race was run on a track that presented grave dangers to the drivers. Few in the crowd realised what the odds were against the drivers as they hurtled around the oval, but the drivers knew and so did the officials.

Shannon C. Douglass, jr., official representative of the A. A. A., started minute inspection of the east incline in the fortieth lap. Several holes were being dodged by the drivers then. Once, Boyer hit one of the holes and, for an instant, it seemed his car would turn a somersault. But it didn't.

Soon after the hundredth mile, Douglass went back to the incline. He took a flag with him. He told Starter Wagner before he left the finish line he would signal when, in his judgment, it became too dangerous to continue.

The condition of the track already had caused an unusual amount of tire trouble.

As the leaders dashed into the 120th lap, the 150th mile, Douglass signalled Wagner, who seized his checkered flag and waved the drivers to a stop. Wagner said the bad condition of the track was apparent before the race started.

Although the drivers apparently were willing to continue, Wagner and Douglass said they would not share the responsibility of a continuation of the race with the track in the condition it was in.

An inspection of the track after the race revealed there were dozens of holes in it. The worst were on the east turn, which was so dotted with holes it appeared almost impossible for one to miss all of them while driving at a high rate or speed.

Several holes in the east incline were twelve and fifteen feet long and eighteen inches to two feet wide—large enough for boys to crawl through.

Before tehe race, Mr. Douglass invited newspaper men to inspect the track. Wagner had made it known he was not satisfied with the condition of the track. Wagner's dissatisfaction was made evident by his refusal to permit the drivers to warm up their mounts. It was said earlier in the day Wagner had checked it up to the drivers whether the race should be run, and they agreed to take the chances.

The pre-race inspection of the track revealed many loose boards, some of which appeared to have been rotting from excessive dampness. But there were no holes in the track before the race.

Road from Mexico City Across U.S. to Winnipeg

According to "Mexico," published at Dallas, Texas, the Meridan Highway, which is routed from Winnipeg to Mexico City, is the only international highway crossing the United States.

"Mexico" makes out a powerful case for the early improvement and completion of the highway. It says that no step which can be taken will have such a far-reaching effect on the commerce of the two countries. Dallas especially will be a great beneficiary, as it the embarking place for Mexico City via the automobile.

Mexico was fourth in the list of foreign nations buying passenger cars in the United States last year. She took 7,559 passenger cars from us as against 7,582 from the United Kingdom. The only other courtries that exceeded Mexico in imports of passenger cars from the United States in 1923 were Canada and Australia.

The Meridian Highway is traversible from Dallas to Monterey, Mexico, at the present time. South of Monterey it is merely the rehabilitation of the old Spanish rail, over which, as early as 1600, thousands of soldiers, supply and pack trains, ox teams, mule teams and ore trains traveled to and from Mexico City.

President Obregon, a forward-looking statesman, favors the project and urges his people to cooperate in the work for peace, presperity and continued good will between the two republics. He fully realizes that "he who does the most for highway building is doing the most for the advancement of the religious, educational and material activities of his country."

American Cars In Straits Settlement

An excellent road system and general employment of motor cars by Europeans and wealthy Malays and Chinese make the Malayan market very favorable, Consul H. S. Miller, Singapore, reports. American cars make up the majority of those in use, although Great Britain still leads in the motorcycle market. Newspaper reports show the total value in pounds sterling of all automotive imports during 1923 to have been as follows: United States 383,196; United Kingdom 183,165; continent of Europe 47,916; British possessions 5626; Japan 825.

Wheels Of Church Shows Spirit Of Enterprise

A Traveling Church That Has Covered Nearly 200,000 Miles Along The Pacific Coast Of America, Spreading The Gospel In Isolated Communities

The spirit of missionary enterprise finds striking expression when a motor truck is literally converted into a travelling church, and wanders about the country doing its work. Such is the case with the church on wheels shown in the accompanying photograph, which is doing its missionary service not in the Orient but in the lumber and mining camps and other more or less isolated communities along the Pacific Coast.

Nels Thompson, the preacher who is the happy owner of the wheel church, is a true exponent of the versatile spirit of the West as applied to missionary work. The wheel church is his home, his parsonage, and in case of need the church itself. As a general thing Pastor Thompson, as he is known, preaches in the open or in a convenient building, but sometimes, in rainy weather with no building available, he will have a small congregation inside the vehicle to listen to his preaching of the gospel.

The church is built on a Moreland truck, and in the many scattered villages and hamlets, mining and logging camps, in the mountains, and in far away communities where there is no church available, people who cannot go to church sometimes have Thompson's church come to them.

This is now Pastor Thompson's tenth year with this truck. He stated in 1915, and has covered close to 200,000 miles on it. This vehicle, he says, was the first motor truck to cross the Siskiyou mountains, via Redding and Delta, the preacher having gone over this hump on the way to Seattle.

As may be expected, Thompson is a capable auto mechanic. Adjustments and small repairs he makes to the car himself, and his truck has been in a garage only once since he got it in 1915.

Greatest Auto Salesroom

The salesroom of the New York branch of the Buick Motor Company, at 55th Street and Broadway, New York, sells and delivers more cars and more dollars worth of automobiles than any other salesroom in the world. And its sales are increasing all the time.

This Buick branch delivered, during 1923, 24,565 new Buicks, representing a cash value of $39,591,918. In 1924, it is expected that about 30,000 cars will be delivered, a business of over $50,000,000. Few if any of the great New York department stores will do as great a volume of business.

From August 1, 1923 to May 16, 1924, deliveries of this branch amounted to 20,131 Buicks as compared with 16,295 deliveries for the same period the preceding year. This represents an increase of 3,844 cars, or a 23-½ percent gain. Sales of this branch for the first two weeks of May, 1924, were 1,251 Buicks as compared with 945 sold in the same period last year. This is an increase of over 30 percent. It is no wonder that a record breaking volume of business is expected for the new season.

Because the value of Buick output has each year been greater than that of any other exhibitor, Buick has hold first place in every National Automobile Show in the United States during the last six years. In 1923, Buick sold 218,216 motor cars, representing a value of $902,752,950 not including war tax or freight. In the New York district alone 13-½ percent of the 88,026 new cars sold in 1923 were Buicks.

How U. S. Govt. Gives Help To State Roads

Roads on which the national government furnishes funds to assists the states are in two classes—primary and secondary. Primary highways are interstate, while secondary highways are intercountry roads correlating with primary thoroughfares. The total mileage in any state on which federal aid may be given cannot exceed 7 percent of the total mileage of all public roads in that state. The primary system must not exceed three-sevenths of the total eligible for federal aid, and on this three-sevenths not more than 60 percent of the federal funds available for any state may be spent, except by agreement between the state road commission and the secretary of agriculture.

Federal road funds are apportioned among the states agreeing to match the amounts, as follows: Onethird in the ratio which the area of each state bears to the population of all the states; one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes in each state bears to the mileage or rural delivery and star routes in all the states.

The federal road system is intended to give the maximum of service to the greater possible nulber. There are 1,111 lities in the United States of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and 1,048 of these are located on federal routes. Of the total population of the United Staes, 90 percent live either on or within ten miles of highways included in the federal system.

Proponents of national highways, built and forever maintained by the national government, point out that all such calculations and apportionments will be unnecessary under their plan, and that the ends of enciency, economy and speed in building roads can be better served by one central authority in absolute control than by 48 road commissions working in conjunction with a central authority.

Real national highway believers are not "against" federal aid to roads, since they recognize that any agency which builds roads, which creates sentiment for good roads, which causes use and spread of hardsurface highways, is an argurent for national highways. National highway program indorsers believe that their plan of a central authority, a central force paying the bills and a central organisation maintaining the highways, will produce more highways, produce them quicker and produce them with greater economy and therefore greater value to the body politic than any othr plan.

Dazzling Lights On Autos Barred In France

A new law has recently been enacted in France prohibiting the use of dazzling headlights on motor vehicles. The Bankers' Trust Company of New York is advised in this connection by its French information service that according to the provisions of this new law every motor vehicle traveling at more than twelve miles an hour must have headlights throwing a beam at least 100 yards, but capable also of being instantly dimmed by the use of a dimming or dipping devise. If the latter is used the light must be cut off at a height of four feet seven inches from the ground and the beam should have a length of twenty-five yards. Drivers must reduce speed when dimming.

"Which motor car shall I buy?"

WHEN you are thinking of buying a motor car or truck, you naturally ask these three questions:

"Is the car of an established make? Is the company which builds it permanent? Throughout the life of my car shall I be able to get replacement parts and service?"

1. Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, and Oldsmobile motor cars and GMC Trucks are known and used in practically every country of the world. Buick, with its world-wide good name, has been built for the past 20 years. Cadillac has set a standard for fine car construction for 22 years. Chevrolet, 11 years old, is the largest selling completely equipped car in the world. Oakland, the first "light six," is 17 years old. Oldsmobile, the first motor car to be produced in quantity, is 27 years old. The GMC Truck has been established for 20 years.

2. Each of these cars is built by a division of the General Motors Corporation which is strong in itself, with a long record of continuous service. And back of each division are the far greater resources of the parent corporation—General Motors, the largest automotive manufacturer in the world and one of the largest industrial organizations.

3. Within the General Motors Corporation are divisions producing standard parts, accessories and equipment used in the building of General Motors cars, so that the owner of a General Motors car is assured of replacement parts and maintenance service so long as he has his car.

Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai.

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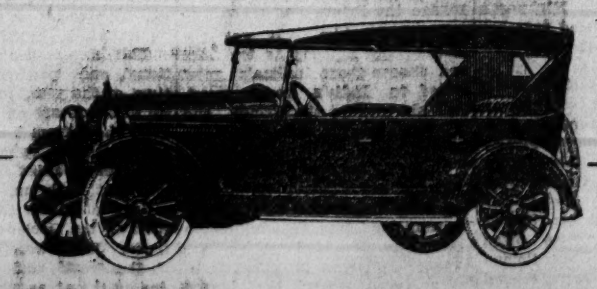

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American Motorist Tours Europe In Small Car

A very interesting auto tour of Europe by an American who is not only an enthusiastic motorist but a practical automobile man was made recently, starting from Madrid. Mr. C. S. Howard, of San Francisco, together with his two sons, is the tourist, and made the trip in a Buick car.

Mr. Howard upon his return home last month spoke optimistically of general conditions on the Continent and the British Isles, and saw many indications that American automobile manufacturers are due for a substantial increase in their export business for the coming year. Himself a dealer in Buick cars, he visited all of the larger Buick importers in Western and Southern Europe, and in each instance found ambitious programs under way.

The Howards started their tour of Europe by automobile from Madrid, purchasing a new Buick from the Spanish importer. When he embarked for home the speedometer showed more than 7,000 miles. In addition, they had traveled more than 3,000 miles via rail. Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Belgium, in addition to England, Wales and Scotland, were included in their tour.

In each country, according to Mr. Howard, the Buick stands out as the popular American make among fine automobiles. In each of the old world capitals, he was glad to note, Buick representation is the finest from the viewpoint of size, service and investment.

SPLENDID ENGLISH AUTO CLUBS

Mr. Howard returns with enthusiastic praise for the international motor clubs of Europe, especially the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association in England. They are far ahead of American organisations in the completness and frequency of their service, he found, and by joining the Spanish branch of the club he escaped much of the annoyance incident to a long tour of the Continent.

"But it is in England where you are most impressed with this service," said Mr. Howard. "You are forever passing a uniformed service man of one of the clubs and there is a roadside station, with a telephone accessible to members every few miles. What they give in the way of service makes our clubs seem like amateurs. These uniformed attendants, on motorcycles, side cars and bicycles, are ready to make any sort of roadside repair for you or help you out in case you are stalled for a tire, tube or fuel. And it's all free.

"Throughout Europe there is a distinct and organised effort made to encourage the foreign tourist. Every courtesy is extended, every effort, it seems, made to facilitate your journey. While there is a sad need for road work, the highways in the main are good and the accommodations, even in out-of-the-way places, better than one would expect.

"Touring in Southern Europe brings a vivid contrast with conditions here. You can travel days and not meet or pass another machine. This lack of traffic has its compensations, of course, for you are not bothered by speed regulations or road hogs."

Virtually all of the major automobile factories in Europe were visited by the Howards. The sons were more interested in these trips than their father, for both boys have sufficient interest in automobile engineering to know how to tear down and rebuild a car. They were rather surprised to learn that the Europeans are using production methods that had become obsolete in America ten years ago. Even the cheapness of labor over there could hardly explain such lack of progress to them.

FINE SWISS ROADS

"Switzerland and Holland have the fine roads of Continental Europe," continued Howard. "Neither France nor Germany seems to have done any highway work since the war and consequently touring in these countries is not the most pleasant imaginable.

"One is certainly impressed by the lack of outward signs of distress. This is particularly true of Germany. We toured from the south of Germany to Berlin and then west of Holland. Here, where one is led to expect an atmosphere of dejection and conditions which would be saddening in prosperous America, we saw no evidences of discouragement or lack of the essentials that go toward making a normal, happy life. There was no difficulty in obtaining anything within reason and at prices comparing favorably with other countries. In all that time we did not see one child who did not look happy and healthy.

"An interesting commentary on the situation of Germany is seen in the recent experience of the Buick distributor in Berlin. When the ban was lifted on the importation of automobiles in Germany in April he sold sixty Buicks the first day. His business in the meantime had been unusually prosperous, he told me, and he expects a big year ahead."

During his tour Howard had numerous opportunities to discuss the conditions not only with the large automobile importers but with the financial and political leaders as well. He found a distinct note of optimism in their outlook.

Auto Batteries Call For Much Attention

If the battery in an automobile is going to have the "pep" that this important part of a motor car ought to have it must be given regular and systematic attention. Considerable vigor is required to turn over the engine when the driver puts his foot on the self-starter. This energy comes from the battery.

The chief source of battery troubles is usually found in corroded terminals. Very often the lights, horn and ignition will all operate satisfactorily, but the self-starter will fail to function. This may be traced to corroded or poorly fitting battery terminals, which will allow a sufficient amount of current to pass to operate the lights and horn, yet at the same time will not start the motor. This is because to start the motor takes many times the amount of current used by these other devices. In other words, the resistances may be great enough to prevent the motor from operating.

This corrosion is formed by the electrolyte or acid in the battery acting upon the lead terminals. After it has formed, the most satisfactory way to get rid of it is to scrape the terminals until there is a bright lead finish. Washing the terminals with ammonia or some other alkaline solution will neutralise any acid that may be present and prevent corrosion. When such washing is done care should be taken that none of this solution gets into the battery, as it will neutralise the acid in the battery and stop its action.

When the terminals have been scraped, cleaned and brightened and the parts have been assembled, it is important to see that the terminals make a contact for the full area of their surfaces. This is necessary because a very firm and full contact is required to supply the amount of current needed for starting the motor. Some motorists make a practice of coating the terminals with vaseline or other grease to prevent the acid from coming in contact with the joints.

If the corrosion becomes excessive or if for any other reason the contact becomes poor, the lights are apt to flare up with unusual brightness. If the contact is so poor that no current may pass or if the wire should become disconnected from the batter, the lights will burn out entirely in most systems. This happens because the generator which charges the battery is designed to deliver sufficient current to charge the battery at low speed. Consequently when the engine is speeded up, it will deliver much more current than is necessary.

The system of regulating the voltage in most cases is such that the battery plays an important part in keeping the voltage from raising to a point where it will burn out the lights and damage other parts. Therefore, to have the battery satisfactorily accomplish this purpose, it is necessary that it always be kept in good contact with the generator.

Usually about the only attention a battery requires is to keep the plates covered with an electrolite by adding distilled water. The water is the only part of the electrolite that evaporates and therefore water only should be added, and preferably distilled water. Water containing minerals might damage the battery or at least interfere with its proper action.

Impurities in the water may cause self-discharge of the battery, may coat the plates and stop the acid action and may act on the positive materials and cause it to shed from plates. Use a glass or a poreclain container for battery water to help keep metallic impurities from getting into the electrolite.

Care should be taken also not to overfill the cells, because the acid may overflow, ruin the box and corrode the terminals, introducing a high resistance into the circuit. Readjustment of acid strength should always be made by a competent battery technician.

If it is observed that one cell of the battery continually needs more water than the others a leak in the jar might be suspected and it would be wise to have the battery expert look it over. In this connection, aside from the loss of acid from the cell, there is danger of damaging the plates if they become uncovered.

If there is difficulty in starting the engine because of trouble in the engine itself, the cause should be found and remedied. It is poor practice to continue to use the self-starter for a long period if the engine starts hard. This draws a large quantity of current from the battery. This will also heat up the battery and may do it material damage.

If the car is put in storage the battery should be removed and left in the care of a battery expert, who will see that it is recharged when needed again. A battery not in use will run down in about a month's time.

To sum up, inspect the battery frequently; keep it properly bathed; when in doubt consult an expert. A thorough knowledge of battery technique is for most folks to be obtained only by concentrated study of the subject under competent instructors.

4-Wheel Brakes Balloon Tires, And 1925 Models

It is almost fatal to attempt to predict the outcome of four-wheel brakes and baloon tires, because many prominent automotive people are divided as to the merits of these changes. But people in the financial district are certain of one thing, namely, that the 1925 models will decide both points definitely. There will be no long-winded battle, as was the case with the adoption of the self-starter, they contend.

The reason for this is because the motoring public today does not want to be in doubt. People do not want to put their good money into an experiment, and neither do they want to buy cars that are old-fashioned in design. It slows up sales to have the public deliberating. The manufacturers are said to be wise enough to call a halt to this sort of thing by getting together and agreeing upon cerain changes as final.

This is where the compromise may develop. With respect to balloon tires it has already been demonstrated in the case of a popular-priced four cylinder car that is being equipped with a special type of balloon tire that still retains some of the advantages of the standard cord. It is generally agreed that the semi-balloon type to fit present rims is a makeshift, and that, since it is both cumbersome and unscientific, it will not be acceptable as a compromise if a compromise is required.

Failing to agree as to the desirability or undesirability of the balloon tire as standard equipment on all cars, the manufacturers can expect to see the public, flock to the oversize cord tire, and the tire people can expect to find the public favoring the sort of cord tire that will stand low air pressure without damage to its casings. If the manufacturers continue to disagree, the public will merely assume that the idea of the balloon tire is all right but that it s more practical merely to approximate it with a low-pressure cord.

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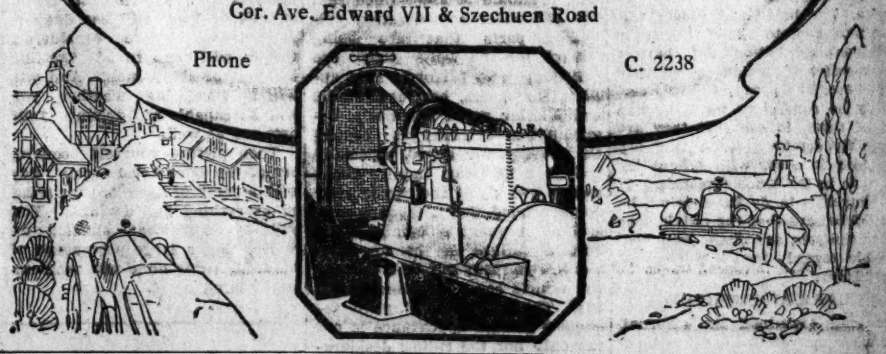

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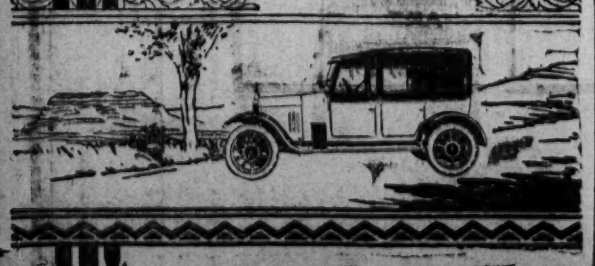

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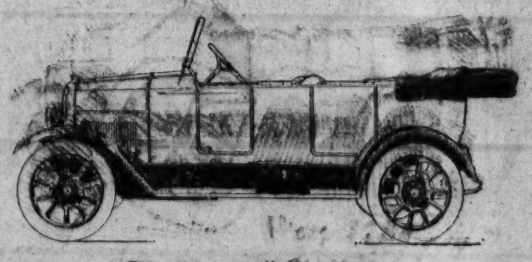

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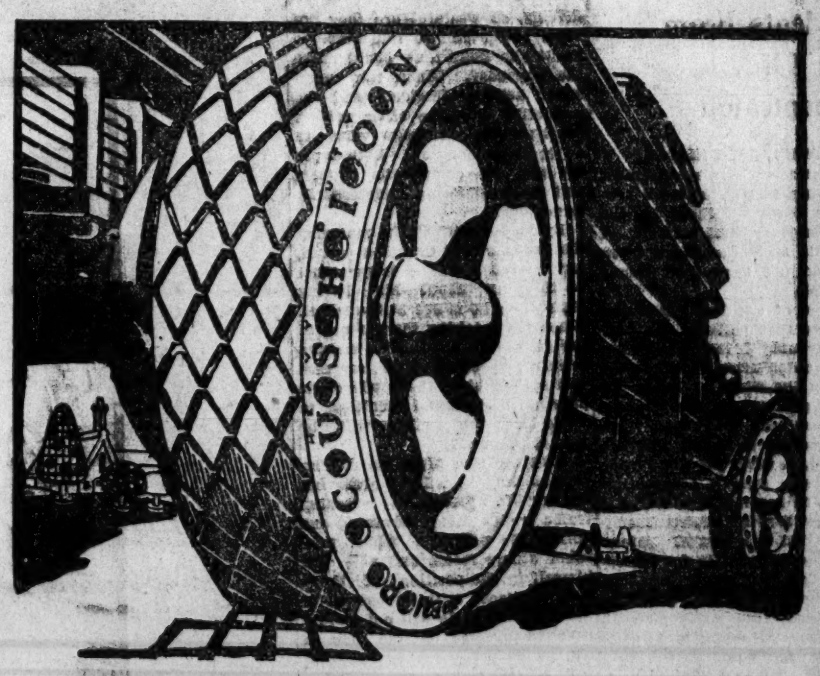

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3. They have smaller and more numerous tread blocks, that provide more of that sharp-edged clutching, holding, All Weather Tread surface.
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GOODYEAR

HEAVY DUTY CUSHION TYRES

Necessity Of Care In Choosing Automobiles

When the average American business man makes an investment involving anywhere from $1,000 to $5 000, he carefully investigates the matter from all sides and calls in expert advice on which he can depend, if any phase of the subject seems to be a little beyond his personal experience. When that same supposedly hard-headed business man purposes to invest a similar amount of money in a motor car, he generally walks down automobile row and buys the vehicle that catches his fancy, matches his wife's new furs, or meets some equally unessential condition. Only the fact that all modern American cars are reasonably good prevents the average buyer from being stung every time he plumps down his money. We shall try to indicate some of the points that should always be considered in buying a car.

THE FIRST THING

The question of price generally settles itself automatically. The buyer knows about what figure he can afford to pay. His first step should be to get a list of all cars in the price class in which he is interested. From these he can narrow down his search and makes a reasonably definite list of eligibles for closer scrutiny.

To be a satisfactory buy, a car must be manufactured by a well established company, which will remain in business. If the concern making a car fails, the vehicle becomes an orphan, for which it may be difficult to obtain parts. Be sure that the manufacturer is solidly established in business.

Next the dealer should be scrutinised. Has he facilities for making quick repairs? Is his service efficient? Is he able to give his customers replacements of broken parts without undue delay? All this is going to be vitally important during the later life of the new car, and the dealer's status is easily established by a few inquiries made among owners of the make of car he sells.

Face to face with the car itself, the first thing for the intending purchaser to settle is the size vehicle that will best serve his needs. The bride and groom who live next door to a man with seven children had better not buy a seven-seater. Common sense will rule here. The prospect should certainly be careful to try the seats, all of them, to see that they are perfectly comfortable. A long legged man in a car with skimpy leg room is in for much discomfort. If the buyer is to do the driving, he should be sure that the pedals, and other controls, are placed with reasonable regard for his physical limitations.

MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY

Having examined the external qualifications of the car the buyer should next proceed with an investigation of its mechanical efficiency. And right here we would emphasise the desirability of the intending buyer securing the help of some qualified expert on whose integrity he can rely to help him weigh the mechanical merits of the vehicle under consideration. Of course if the prospect is qualified to decide for himself through past experience, he will need no outside assistance.

First, as to the performance desired in the average man's motor car. To begin with, local conditions will somewhat govern this factor. If the car is to be used in a hilly country, it must have plenty of superfluous power. And no matter where it is to be used, it should have a modest turn of speed, good acceleration and flexibility. This later qualification means that it must be able to throttle down to a slow speed while in high gear and must also be able to travel fast. A range of speed on high gear of from four miles an hour to fifty or sixty would be good flexibility. These three factors and the hill-climbing ability of the car should be brought out in the road demonstration, and a motorist of experience should be in the car with the intending buyer, unless he is a veteran, to make sure that the vehicle meets all three conditions. While on the road with the salesman it is a good plan to ask him to run into a coal or lumber yard and have the car weighed on the big scales.

And now we come to the vitally important matters that lurk under the hood. It should be ascertained that all the parts, particularly those that are certain to need cleaning or adjustment, are easily accessible. Are the oiling places easily reached for adjustment and refilling? Can the differential housing be reached to drain, flush and refill it at the intervals that this is necessary? Are the brake adjustments easy to make?

Getting down to the more technical details of the mechanism, it should be ascertained that the car under consideration embodies parts that are being enough for the work they are called upon to perform. This applies to gears, bearings, shafts and similar parts. Obviously, determination of these is beyond the average car buyer, especially if it is a first car. Inquire about among owners of the car in your neighborhood. See if there is general or frequent complaint of a certain failure or breakage. If there is you may put it down that the vehicle has a structural weakness. The principal thing to remember is that appearance is not the only nor the ruling desideratum in a motor car.

Accidents From Lack Of Concentraton

BY WILLIAM ULLMAN,

Concentration as a requirement of motoring was never more prominently featured than in the recent discovery that majority of automobile accidents occur when drivers do not have their minds on the job.

Analysis of accident statistics is showing that there is an excess of trouble developing within a few minutes after the driver has taken the wheel. Prior to this, it is pointed out, the general opinion has been that most accidents occurred when drivers were tired, or after they had been driving so many consecutive hours as to become careless.

The new turn of affairs seems to prove that the biggest safety idea of the moment is for each driver to get his mind on his driving the moment he takes the wheel instead of waiting until something startles him into concentrating on the job.

This is demonstrated by a situation that is common to motordom. Almost every driver has experienced it. You start off in the car rather light-hearted and more or less irresponsible. About five minutes later something almost happens. It brings you to your senses with a jolt. You say to yourself, "Say, old man, this is pretty important job—this driving a car over public roads and streets. Get down to business!"

The trouble is that too many people get down to business when it's too late. The present movement in the interests of concentration represents a plan to educate the average driver first to a sense of the importance of his job, and, second, to the necessity for putting his mind power to work the moment he takes the wheel.

As some have put the problem, "The mind, the whole mind and nothing but the mind."

It's a far bigger subject than appears on first thought. It isn't just a matter of taking one's driving too seriously, or of trying to make a lot of work out of what many experts find to be a very simple job. It's a matter of using the mind intelligently.

Some people get brain fag driving, so wasteful are they of mind power and so reluctant to know the facts that would make the way easy. Others rely upon reflex actions, instincts and the possibility that the other drivers on the street will know what to do in an emergency. Both types are said to complicate matters and make motoring unnecessarily hazardous.

By "mind power" in motoring the exponents of this idea mean, for instance, that a driver must be thinking about his driving even when he is not at the wheel. When he is taking the car out of the garage he should be making certain inspections of the car that will satisfy him that when he puts his best mental faculties to work later the machine will be able to respond.

A driver who gives his driving serious thought will be observing enough to profit by watching traffic from some advantageous point. He will note what mistakes others make, and will put himself in the position of those who are faced with unusual driving problems. He will not merely gasp when some on else has a close call, but will immediately try to seek the cause and—mentally—apply the remedy.

One motorist has this matter so well in hand that he can decide what another driver should do when something goes wrong. He is able to see another car start to skid and decide instantly what the other driver could do to forestall trouble. Naturally it means much to himself in the way of safety. With this sort of practice a solution of his own problem would come more or less automatically. At least it would require very little groundwork, for much of his concentration is being done in advance.

It seems that concentrating on driving in advance is the keynote of the subject. It explains why some people can jump into their cars and drive off without the slightest bit of trouble, while others will get struck by a passing car the moment they start turning out of a parking space.

When a man takes the wheel of his car and turns out of his parking space without first looking around to see that the road is clear it is a foregone conclusion that he has not been thinking in advance. It may be several minutes before he will be fully aware that he is handling an essentially dangerous vehicle, and he will be lucky indeed if he escapes being reminded of the matter to the tune of an accident or a collision.

Majority of night accidents, it is contended, occur not because drivers are tired but because they give so little attention to the job of handling the car. Their minds are on the frivolous thoughts of evening entertainment, parties, dances, songs, cafes and theaters. They tell themselves that there are fewer cars on the streets and that there is less need for caution. Mind power sinks to such a level that they are unable to cope with the most elementary problems. They drive off the road, fail to consider the possibility of curves, are caught napping when another machine darts out of a side street and are at a loss when a sudden stop is demanded.

Observers have noted that more motorists disregard traffic signs and regulations at night than at any other time, and it is not because they do not see so well. Most of those who get into such trouble finally confess that they weren't thinking about regulations.

An interesting experiment will show any driver just how important mind power is in the operation of an automobile, particularly the matter of concentrating on the subject in advance of actual handling of the car. Try this:

Drive up near the entrance of a busy hotel some noon hour and sit at the wheel of the car for five minutes. Select a location where the view through the windshield will reveal the activities of traffic at a complicated street intersection. Think only of traffic and imagine yourself the man at the wheel of each car you see.

It may make you nervous, but that is part of the experiment. If you keep your mind on the traffic you will find that five minutes of it will be just about enough. You will see dangers you never before considered. Others will seem to be "getting by" out of sheer luck. And you will be wondering whether you will be capable of driving your own car as well.

Then picture yourself coming out of the same hotel some day with a party of friends, your mind on everything but drving. You will be somewhat startled to realize that a large percentage of your driving is done without your motor mind on it.

Where Explorers Meet To Spin Yarns

(Continued from Page 1)

evolution; Seumas, Chief of Clann Fhearghuis of Stra-chur, who is too modest to talk informally about his adventures in Africa and Asia; Roald Amundsen, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, General A. W. Greely, William Beebe, Henry Fairfield Osborn and Kermit Roosevelt.

Harry A. Franck of the well-known "Tramping" books sent a message last month to the club from Canton, China. "Personally," he writes, "I have covered all of the fourteen provinces of China and nearly all of the adjoining lands (Japan, Korea, Vladivostok region, inner and outer Mongolia, Formosa and Indo-China to the ruins of Angkor, Cambodia, on the edge of Siam) and now I am off to cover the four provinces left, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Hunan. Much of the travel has been overland, but though I have often had capture by bandits predicted, nothing of the kind has happened so far. My wife, son and daughter (latter born in Peking), and this Winter my mother, are with me, so that we form quite an expedition. I am moving our base soon to Yunnanfu, 6,200 feet above sea, and there I hope to have a look at the borders of Tibet, to cross Szechuen and Kweichow, come down the gorges of the Yangtsze in a junk, cut overland from Hankow to Herem via Changka. Then we all expect to set sail for home from Hongkong in September."

Robert A. Bartlett is now up in the Arctic zone picking landing places for the airship Shenandoah in the event of her polar flight. Edmund Heller, long associated with Roosevelt, is representing the club at the International Congress of Americanists at The Hague and Gothenburg. Robert Cushman Murphy is preparing to represent the club at the Pan-American Congress in Peru next Fall. Frederick Wulsin is now with an expedition in Kweichow, a remote Chinese province with the most backward civilisation in Asia. His expedition is searching for rhinopithecus brelichi, possibly the largest non-anthropoid monkey, which is thus quaintly described in Chinese literature: "Its tail is long and forked; whenever it rains it thrusts the forks into its upturned nose; it goes in herds and lives in friendship; when it dies the rest accompany it in burial."

A. Malcolm Smith recently sent a greeting to the club from Okhotsk, Siberia. He has built himself a Winter shelter and writes that the "natives cannot keep away from the American cook stove, gas lamp and folding bed."

A thrilling Arctic exploit is recalled by the recent death of its last survivor, Charles Kruger. In 1871 the Polaris left the Brooklyn Navy Yard bound for the North Pole. Just after arriving at Thank God Harbor, Greenland, Captain Hall died of a mysterious illness. Then the Polaris ran into a storm, was caught in the ice pack and sprang a leak. Orders were given to save the provisions by throwing them on the ice. Some of the crew got out to put the articles flung overboard at a safe distance from the ship, which by its rising and falling motion, was rifting the ice.

In the darkness of the night, with its blinding sleet, the party on the ice were separated from the Polaris. At dawn, not a trace of the ship was to be seen. Not until 1873 was the group cast adrift rescued. In those anxious months, the ice floe on which they were marooned, had drifted 1,500 miles. Mr. Kruger returned to New York after this adventure and served for more than thirty years as a pilot on a Thirty-fourth Street ferry. Another associate member of the club returned from his explorations and become a letter carrier in Rhode Island.

The Explorers Club, gives but one prize, a bronze medal. It is awarded according to no fixed rules, but only when an explorer is especially deserving of the honor. In the nineteen years of the organisation's existence this medal has been awarded to only five men—women, incidentally, have never been admitted to the club.

Bosel, At 31, Becomes Austrian Stinnes

(Continued from Page 1)

to get there in front of other business men."

"I suppose you have some outside diversions"

"My business activities occupy me so exclusively that I have hardly time to follow private pursuits. In my few free hours I go in for art and antiquities, of which I have gathered a modest collection."

"What is your counsel to a young man who desires to succeed?"

"My counsel is this: To acquire by energy and diligence in youth as wide a theoretic knowledge as possible and as soon as ever circumstances permit to apply this knowledge practically in any one branch."

"Does great wealth, in your opinion, impose any special obligation toward country or people?"

"It is natural that riches, in the first place, should see the duty of exercising charity in individual cases. Every big project, if it is to be successful, must have in it a spirit of common interest. The individual should be the executor of the will of all and therefore act in the interest of the community."

"Would you say that the present system of society by which men may become very rich and very poor is preferable to any other system.?"

"At all times there have been rich people and poor. From the standpoint of justice inherited wealth should be assessed; but the possibility of acquiring wealth should by no means be limited, since that would check the ambition and free development of the individual. Nor must it be overlooked that inherited wealth makes cultural development possible, and this should not be underrated by any nation."

Asked what America could do to stabilise the world, he replied:

"America, now the richest nation in the world, ought to invest its reserves of money in funded enterprises abroad and, chiefly, in countries in which its capital can be administered and can earn due profits without the interference of international politics. In that way the neutral countries would gain in power and importance; this would be in the interest of universal stabilisation."

The Royal Cord Tires you use this year are just as *good* as the Royal Cords you used last year And those you buy next year will be just as *good* as those you are using now

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road

Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

Approaching the front. D. I. Prince, at the rear of the locomotive tender, observed conditions for the Shanghai Municipal Police. The long mustaches of the man in the straw hat show him to be above the rank of subaltern.

Carload of Kiangsu prisoners.

A Krupp 75 millimeter field gun used by Chekiang troops. In foreground roof of artillerymen's shelter.

—Photos by Mr. Talbot Patrick.

Ammunition carriers loading at Huangtu platform under fire. Note that soldiers help out the coolie supply.

Help him Stand the Strain
WITH
SANATOGEN

From the minute he leaves home in the morning till he comes at night your husband is in the whirl and hustle of modern business life. Even his moments of relaxation are disturbed by the roar and noise of the city. No man can stand this strain without a special restorative for his nerves. Your husband may not be ill in the sense that he is "laid up" but his whole system is being weakened by the constant nerve wrack to which he is subjected.

If you want to keep him healthy, full of vitality and energy you must give him Sanatogen, regularly.

Buy Sanatogen to-day and give it to your husband, regularly. In a few weeks he will be a new man, with a reserve strength and health that will delight him and you.

Go and ask your chemist to-day

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Go and ask your chemist to-day

The good Sanatogen will do your husband, it will do also to your childern and the rest of your household. Sanatogen builds healthy, happy home life.

The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

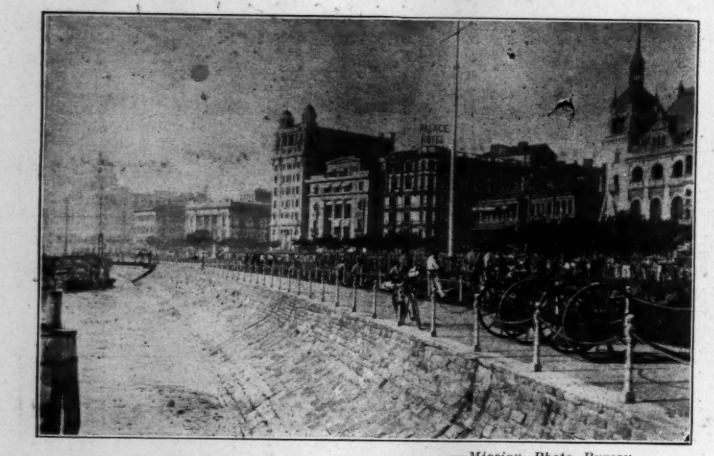
日六十月八歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924. 曜四十月九歷陽

—Photo by Mr. R. B. Libby.

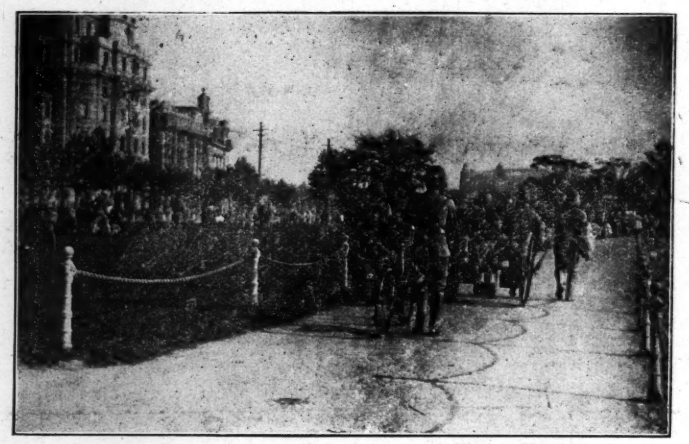
WHEN THE GUNS BEGIN TO BARK

This is a fine action picture showing cannon brought into play in fighting at Liuho on September 6. The shells fired were about 12 pound and were marked "Dusseldorf 1913". The cannon was placed on the Shanghai-Liuho road, and the dust raised by the recoil after a discharge is plainly seen in the photo. The concussion of the discharge made a perfect picture impossible at close range.

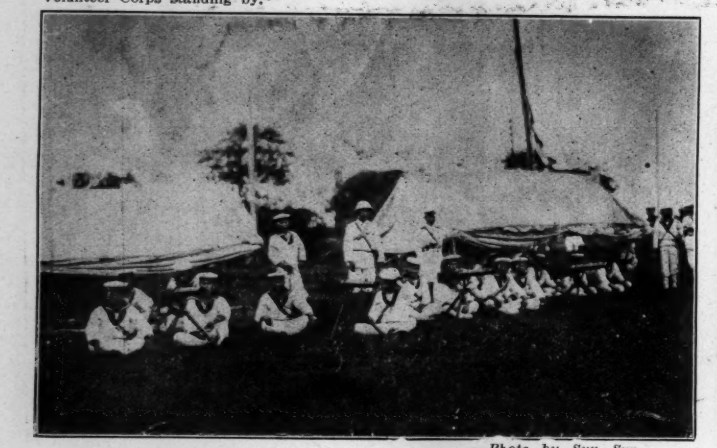
STATE OF EMERGENCY IN SHANGHAI



—*Mission Photo Bureau.*
The Bund foreshore as it looked on Tuesday morning, with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps standing by.

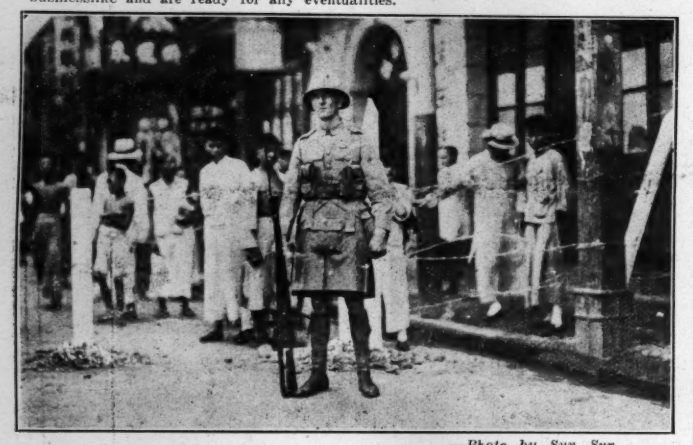


—*Mission Photo Bureau.*
S. V. C. field guns, which will play an important role in any defence scheme in the Settlement which occasion may necessitate.

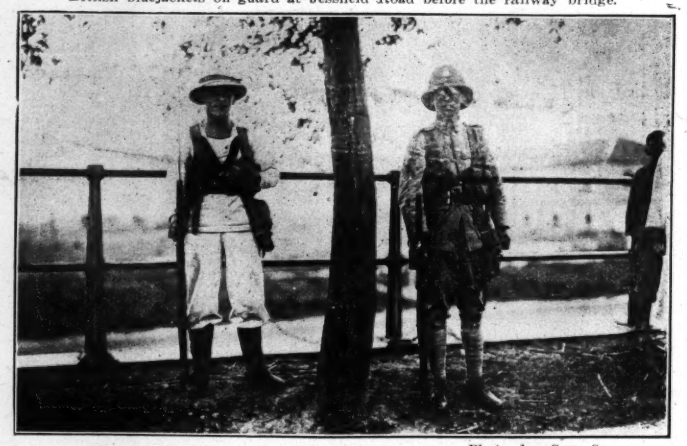


—*Photo by Sun Sun.*
These Japanese sailors with their machine guns at the Rifle Range look very businesslike and are ready for any eventualities.

—*Photo by Sun Sun.*
British bluejackets on guard at Jessfield Road before the railway bridge.



—*Photo by Sun Sun.*
A member of the Shanghai Scottish on guard at the end of North Chekiang Road. Note the barbed wire defence.



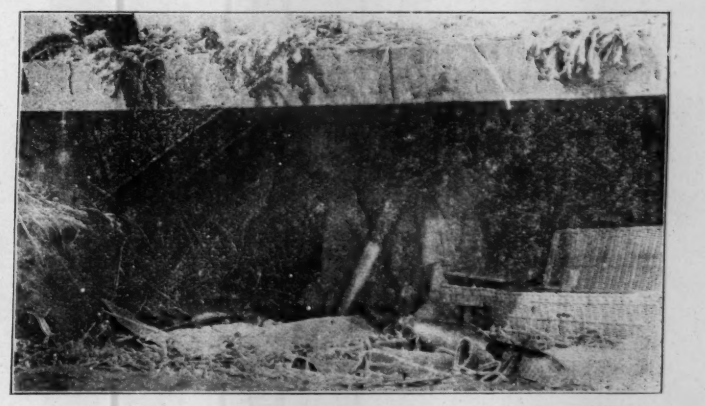
—*Photo by Sun Sun.*
East and West do sometimes meet. Nothing more inspiring could be conceived than the spectacle of a British sailor standing should to shoulder with a Chinese volunteer who is ready to perform his share in the defence of life and property.

—*Mission Photo Bureau.*
The Boy Scouts were also mobilized. They look spick and span as they discuss the latest developments with the Volunteers.

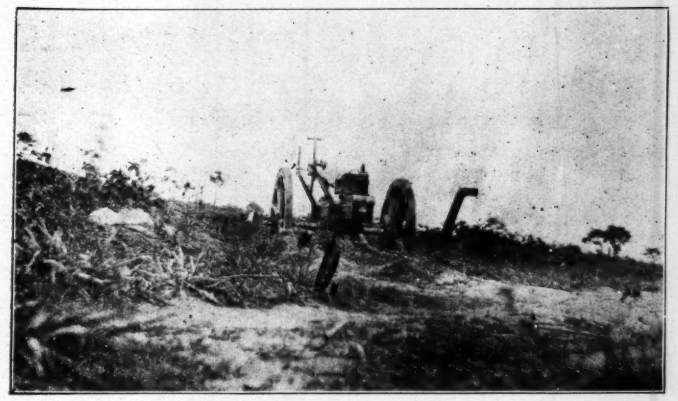
—*Photo by Sun Sun.*
Members of the S. V. C. perched atop the water tower near the end of Markham Road.

WAR SCENES WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE SHANGHAI BUND

A 75 millimeter Krupp gun under fire and firing. In the shelter at right, gunners set fuses.

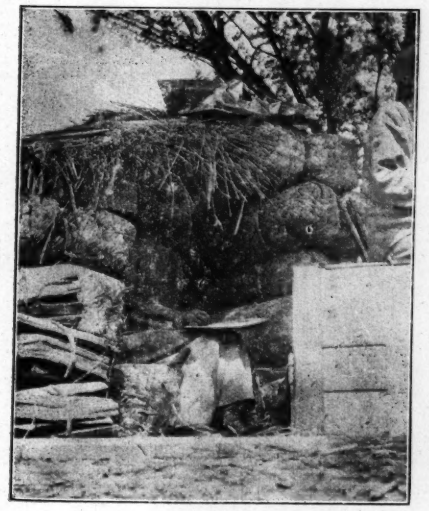


Setting the fuse on 75 millimeter shrapnel cartridge. The camera which took this rested on the trail of the gun.

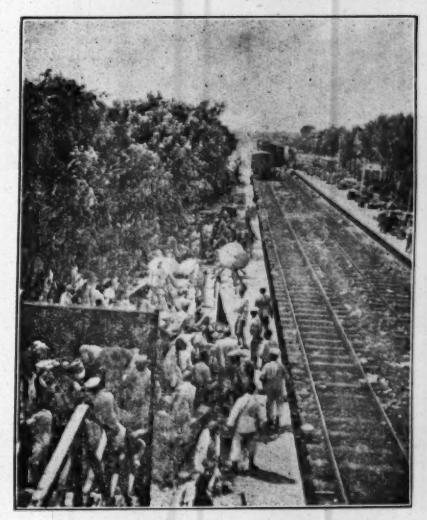


A 75 millimeter mountain gun exposed to rifle and machine gun fire. Its crew kept under cover except when actually firing. The spade rests on an embankment they had begun to raise to protect themselves.

The three stationmasters of Huangtu, marooned under military guard to be everything from switchmen up. The boy holding the coat is from *The China Press.* Before them is the hole torn by a "Dud" in the station platform.

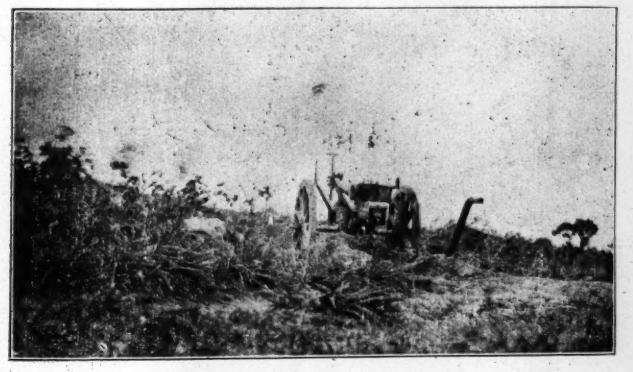


Taking it easy on Nanziang station platform in a shelter of matting rolls containing uniform caps roofed with straw, matting and the tin lining of an ammunition box.



Nanziang station platform. At the end, cars about to leave for Huangtu.

At Huangtu and along the front there is some freedom from uniform regulations.



A mountain gun partly "dug in."

A *China Press* messenger boy in front going to Nanziang for dispatches from Mr. Patrick.

—*Photos by Mr. Talbot Patrick.*

THIS IS NO COMIC OPERA AFFAIR—IT'S REAL WAR

Chekiang troops firing at the enemy three-quarters of a mile away on September 6. The Chekiang soldiers, when the Kiangsu attack was made, settled right down to business and deported themselves with great courage, completely holding the enemy at bay.

Machine gun used by Chekiang troops at Liuho. They did not reveal how many they had, but when Kiangsu troops attacked, machine gun sputter was audible from several directions.

There were 14 dead lying around as shown in the picture on the afternoon of September 6. They were only fifty yards from Liuho headquarters and Chekiang troops were passing by them all day, and eating and sleeping within a few yards. It seemed odd that the dead were not immediately buried or at least taken from view of the surviving troops, who could not have been cheered by the ugly sight.

Chekiang soldier on the firing line at Liuho on the afternoon of September 6. He was firing from a little pocket scooped out of the dirt. Several soldiers around him fell victim to the Kiangsu bullets fired from three-quarters of a mile away, but this soldier loaded his gun, as shown above, and fired away with great fortitude.

Chekiang ammunition in front of headquarters at Liuho on the road from Shanghai. These particular boxes all bore labels which read: Ammunition, Cartridges, Class VI, Division 2, Made in Germany, From Fried. Krupp. A. G. Essen.

One of the Chekiang dead from fighting in Liuho on September 5 when Kiangsu troops got possession of half of the town but were eventually expelled by a bayonet charge.

—Photos by Mr. R. B. Libby.

CLOSE-UPS TAKEN ON THE BATTLE LINES AT LIUHO.

The figure on the embankment is the Chekiang artillery commander at Liuho. He stood exposed to Kiangsu shots for half an hour during a Kiangsu attack directing the Chekiang firing. In the foreground can be seen a wounded man lying on his stomach. A bullet plowed an inch furrow right through the top of his scalp.

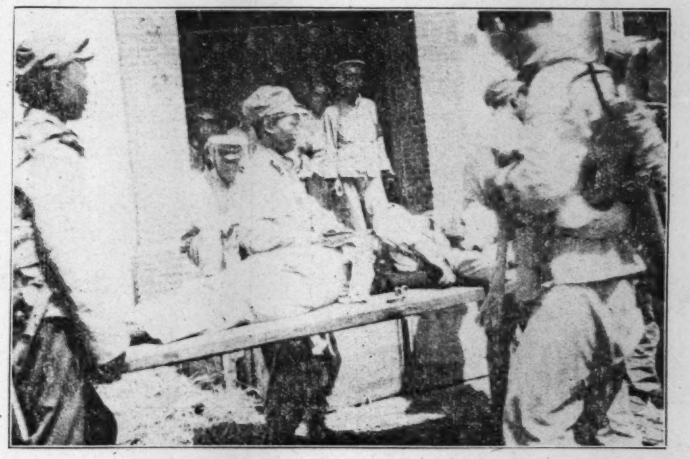
Chekiang soldiers firing at the enemy in the streets of Liuho. Tons of ammunition are wasted daily in this way, both sides firing into the air without even putting guns to their shoulder.

Bringing a Chekiang 12-pounder into action on September 6 at Liuho. The first shot struck the roof of a building close at hand and wrecked it.

This poor wretch was picked up by Chekiang soldiers on Saturday morning in the fields coming from the Kiangsu side. They thought he might be a spy or intend some damage, so they tied him up in this cruel fashion and kept him in the broiling sun till afternoon before they got around to questioning him. It was most likely that he was only a farmer driven from his home by the fighting.

Colonel Chang Yi-cheng, commander of the Chekiang troops at Liuho. His arrival on September 5 with 2,000 Fukien troops saved Liuho to the Chekiang side, for in a few hours the Kiangsu men would have overcome the 1,000 men who had been guarding the town till reinforcements arrived.

Chekiang dead from fighting at Liuho on September 5. One of the dead can be seen in the wicker stretcher on which he was brought in from the field. Big bottle flies were around these dead in huge swarms.

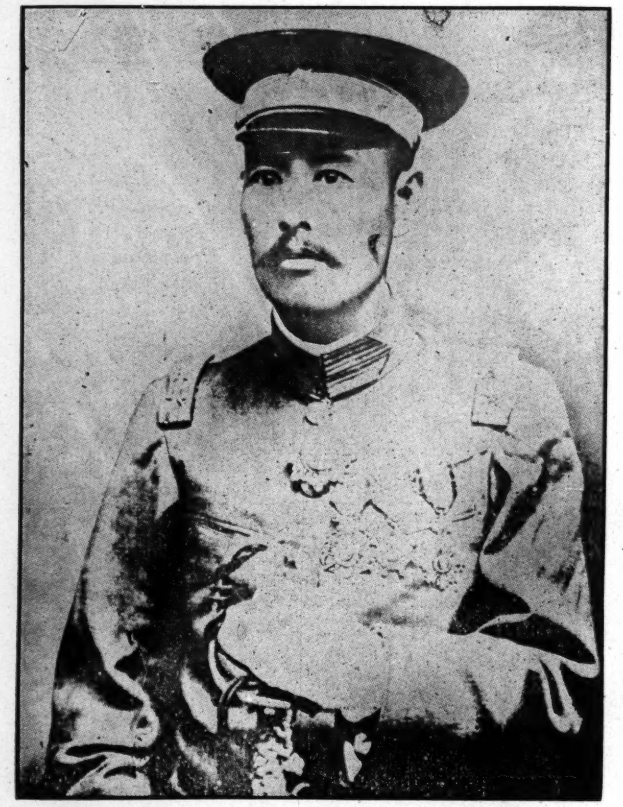


Bringing a Chekiang wounded into headquarters at Liuho. Kiangsu bullets were whistling through Liuho all day long, and stray shots were picking off victims continuously.

—Photos by Mr. R. B. Libby.

LEADERS OF THE CHIHLI FACTION

Tsao Kun, present President in Peking, on account of whose election to the Presidency by alleged bribery, Chekiang declared its independence.



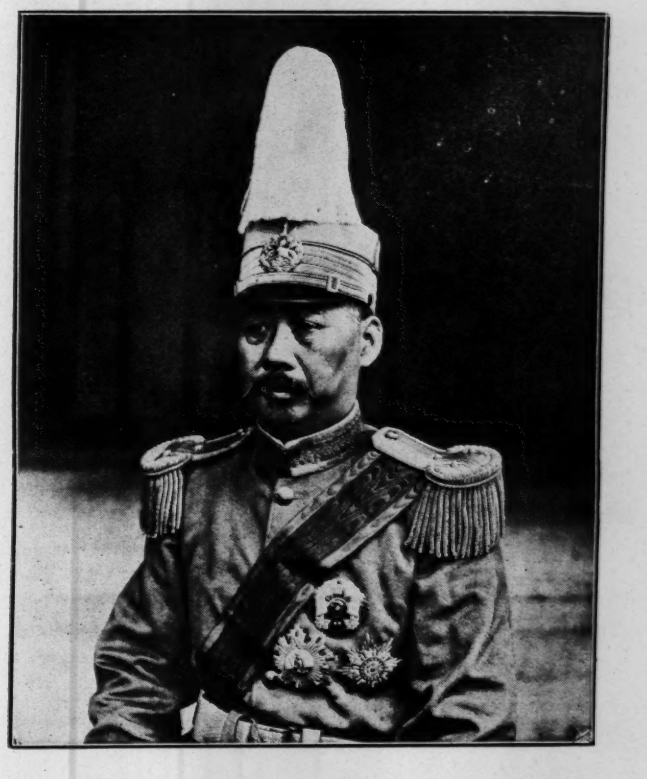
Wu Pei-fu, bitter enemy of Chang Tso-lin, who was vanquished in a decisive battle in 1922, at Changsintien.

Chi Hsieh-yuan, whose bitterness towards Lu Yung-hsiang for alienating Shanghai and Woosung from his territory, precipitated the present warfare.

Tsai Cheng-hsun, Tuli of Kiangsi, who has been ordered to aid Chi in the latter's campaign against Lu.

MAIN FIGURES ON THE CHEKIANG SIDE

Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden Warlord, who is reported to have definitely cast his lot with Chekiang in the Kiangsu-Chekiang strife.



Lu Yung-hsiang, commander-in-chief of the Chekiang and Shanghai Joint Forces, who has been "outlawed" by a Presidential Mandate for rebelling against the Government.

Tuan Chi-jui, ex-Premier, who is said to have been invited by Chang and Lu to head their movement against Peking.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Canton Generalissimo, who has ordered the immediate execution of the much delayed Anti-Northern Expedition by way of Fukien and Kiangsi.

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924

SOUTH AFRICAN FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMP NOW HERE

Taff Davies To Fight Young Volaire At Carlton Next Thursday

Taff Davies, featherweight champion of South Africa, is to meet Young Volaire in a twelve-round go at the Carlton next Thursday night. This is the good news the Oriental Boxing Association has for local fight fans this week. Davies has come to Shanghai with an excellent rep as a featherweight. In addition to his record with South African boys, he has met Chadwick and fought a draw with him, and it certainly should be worth while seeing this lad.

Volaire will outweigh Davies by several pounds, but he will need every advantage he can muster if he is to stand up to the South African. He is a clever and plucky lad, however, one of the best we have in Shanghai, and Davies is likely to have his work cut out for him, even if he is all he is cracked up to be. This bout should be one of the best exhibitions seen here, if Davies is as good as his reputation.

THE PRELIMINARIES

There are three four-round preliminaries on the program, the first being between Young Freddie and George Xavier, a newcomer who happens to be the brother of the local champ. Whether Georgie will measure up to his brother's standard is a question, but if he is anything like him he should give a worth-while exhibition and trim Young Freddie properly. Freddie is a mixer, though, and is usually quite capable of taking care of himself, so this bout should be worth seeing

The second prelim, between Ma Ching and Mah Jong, is interesting as being the first ring bout between Chinese boys in Shanghai. Both of these young bantams are known here, and while they are pretty shy on the fine points of boxing they are game youngsters and are not afraid to swap punches. It will be of interest to see what sort of exhibition these Chinese will put up against each other.

In the third preliminary two Filipino newcomers will show their stuff. Pabling and Little Villa are the pair, and are expected to deliver some good goods. They are bantams.

NEVSKY MAY MEET TIGORA

The semi-final has not yet been announced. Nevsky, the husky Russian boy, may meet Tigora again, but this is not certain, as the Association may be able to stage something still more interesting. If Nevsky fights Tigora it should be the Russian lad's chance to go ahead again after his setback with Kid Mystery. He has been training steadily and should be able to reverse the previous decision with the Kid if matched with him A decisive victory over Tigora however, especially if the Russian managed to land a Kayo, would be almost as good. What the boy needs mainly is practice and confidence.

The Association, however, appears to have something still more exciting up its sleeve, and fight fans here will be glad to see what it is.

Home Cricket

(*Reuter's Service*)

Scarborough, Sept. 12.—The last match of the South Africans' tour, against Mr. C. I. Thornton's England XI, was concluded today, Mr. Thornton's team winning by an innings and 45 runs.

The Africans brought their score of 45 for 0 to 273; Nourse contributing 84, including 8 fours, in three and a half hours.

Mr. Thornton's team won just on time.

The weather was fine and the wicket good.

Scores: South Africans 143 and 273.

Mr. Thornton's XI 461 (for 6 declared).

U. S. Takes Lead In Walker Cup Match

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, Sept. 12.—The foursomes game in the match for the Walker Cup between Britain, captained by Cyril Tolley, and America, captained by Robert Gardner, resulted in the United States winning three matches and Britain one. Eight-a-side singles will be played tomorrow.

Helen Wills Again Tennis Champion.

HELEN WILLS

Little Miss Helen Wills, of California, winner of the women's singles in the Olympic games in Paris, is again the American tennis champion, having defeated Mrs. Molla Bjursted Mallory in New York. Miss Wills won the championship from Mrs. Mallory last year.

Spanish War Vets Will Hold Meeting At Masonic Hal.

The first regular meeting of Shanghai Camp No. 1 of the United Spanish War Veterans will be held in the Masonic Hall 30 The Bund, at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening September 19. An appeal has been issued to all Americans who served in the U. S. army, navy and marine corps between April 12, 1921, 1898 and July 2, 1902 to attend the opening meeting. The officers and charter members of the local camp are as follows:

Commander, William Van Buskirk.

Senior Vice-Commander, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

Junior Vice-Commander, Edwin A. Rowe.

Officer of the Day, Dennis Carroll.

Officer of the Guard, Edward A. Cuddy.

Trustees, Charles Heyn, Ah Ling, and Arthur R. Johnston.

Adjutant, Henry M. Bishop.

Quartermaster, Eugene E. Sizemore.

Sergeant-Major, Edwin Carr.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, Herbert E. d'A. W. Heron.

Color Sergeants, Otto Kabelitz, and Thomas Anderson.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Thomas Anderson, U.S.S. Boston.
Henry M. Bishop, U.S.S. Baltimore.
Lester C. Bobbitt, U.S.S. Iowa.
Dennis Carroll, U.S.S. Cincinnatti.
Fred Cherry, U.S.S. Alliance.
Edward A. Cuddy, U.S.S. Solace.
Edwin Carr, U.S.S. Prairie. (Marine Corps).
Frank V. Chamberlin, 4th U. S. Cavalry.
Whitney I. Eisler, U.S.S. Niagara.
Chee Fook, U.S.S. Mohigan.
Charles Heyn, U.S.S. Monacacy.
Charles W. Hannigs, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Chauncey P. Holcomb, 1st Delaware Vol. Inf.
Herbert E. d'A. W. Heron, 8th U. S. Cavalry.
Walter S. Hibbard, U.S.S. Vicksberg.
Hubert S. Honigsberg, U.S.S. Celtic.
Martin Jansen, U.S.S. Boston.
Arthur R. Johnston, Light Bat. "C" 3rd Art.
Otto Kabelitz, U.S.S. Olympia.
Robert Klein, U.S.S. Monacacy.

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICANS WIN DOUBLES MATCH; HOLD DAVIS CUP

Australian Challengers Lose Again To Tilden And Johnston

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The United States, who have already secured both the first singles matches in the challenge round of the Davis Cup Competition against Australia, today ensured retaining the trophy by winning the doubles.

W. T. Tilden and W. M. Johnson beat G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

The weather was perfect. The only handicap was a strong cross court wind.

Patterson's dazzling drives and marvellous placing was much in evidence, but Tilden rose to even superior heights with cross-court shots and smashes.

The Americans throughout excelled in clean placing. Their tendency to net at the beginning of the match disappeared. They also shone at lobbing.

Baseball Scores

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, Sept. 13.—Baseball.

SATURDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 4, Boston 2*
Brooklyn 4, Boston 5*
Philadelphia 1, New York 7*
Philadelphia 14, New York 16*
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3*
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 13*
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 10, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 8, Boston 2.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2*
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3*

SUNDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 8, Brooklyn 7
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 4*
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 4*
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1*
Chicago 4, St. Louis 15*

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 2, New York 1
Boston 6, Washington 2
Cleveland 7, Detroit 8

MONDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 7, New York 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 2, Boston 0
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4

TUESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4*
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 6*

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 5, Boston 4
Detroit 7, Chicago 3

WEDNESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 1
New York 22, Boston 1*
New York 8, Boston 0*
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 3
St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 2, Washington 1*
Philadelphia 5, Washington 6*
Chicago 12, Detroit 8

THURSDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 4, Boston 3*
New York 8, Boston 3*
Washington 7, Philadelphia 4
Detroit 5, Chicago 4
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 7*
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 6*

FRIDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 5, New York 1
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 8
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 5, Cleveland 0.

(*Double-header).

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL POLO TEAM IN UNITED STATES.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL POLO TEAM

The players and substitutes of the British International Polo Team, which the Prince of Wales will watch in its matches against the American defenders on Long Island, have reached New York for practice. Left to right they are Major E. G. Atkinson, Major T. W. Kirkwood, Major G. P. Hornby, Major F. Hurndall, captain of the team; Major Vivian Lockett and Louis Lacey, the latter a British subject living in the Argentine. Lacey is ranked by some experts second only to Devereaux Milburn, of the American team, greatest player in the world.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY "DILETTANTE"

For the last couple of weeks the Dilettante has been kidding his readers along with some rhymes which pretended to be poetry. This week he's going to try a real pome, and see how it goes. It is addressed to a ballet artist, so it quite belongs. Here it is:

TO AN EGYPTIAN DANCER
(A Fantasy)

A flash of color strikes the eye,
A light lithe figure standing there,—
The music starts,—a few short notes,
A few quick steps, as light as air,—
The dance is on. . . The tables round
Recede. . . I see a palace fair,
I see a courtroom, glittering, grand,
And that light figure moving there.

* * *

The Persian king is old and fat,
He sits upon his gilded throne,
His swarthy guards stand stiff around,
And there before him, all alone,
A beauteous figure moves and glides,
A graceful creature, winsome, sweet,
From raven hair and liquid eyes
To rounded limbs and dancing feet.

* * *

Her hair is like the wondrous night,
Her eyes deep pools with fire within,
Her lips like cherries dipped in wine,
Her teeth like pearls, her throat and chin,
Her shoulders and her rounded arms,
Are like a work of ivory,
Her breasts are like twin cluster-grapes,
Her limbs are song and melody.

* * *

She moves, she glides, her gracious form
Gives out a tale of passion's sway
Of dreaming love by azure lakes,
By gardens green in Nineveh.
Of love beside the quiet Nile,
Where mighty granite figures stand,
Of love in Tyrian ships at sea,
Or on the gleaming desert sand.

* * *

And I sit there, my harp in hand,
My fingers touch the living strings,
For I am harpist in the court,
And like her feet, my heart has wings.
She flashes me a wondrous smile,
But quickly, lest the king should see.
(The king is vulgar, old and fat.
She gets him drunk and comes to me.)

* * *

She meets me in the gardens near
She meets me there where none can see,
She meets me by the quiet stream,
The place of love for her and me . . . .
The music stops. The dance is o'er
She bows, this lithe and gracious thing,
And I—I want the golden days
When I was harpist to the king

MOSJUKHIN TO RETURN HERE

We seem to have got turned around this week, and are giving stage before sport, but let it pass. The stage is becoming more important anyway, with the cooler weather coming on, and one of the best bits of news is the report that Mosjukhin, the great Russian bass, is soon to return to Shanghai, together with Cleo Karini. Mosjukhin has been in Japan for the last couple of months, and has caused quite a sensation there, he being undoubtedly the greatest vocalist who has ever visited the country, and the Japanese being every year more and more receptive to the finer exponents of western music.

These two splendid artists had intended to stop off in Japan for a couple of weeks en route to America, but the remarkable reception accorded them in the land of the rising sun induced them to stay on until the end of the summer, and now they intend to favor Shanghai with another visit before going to the United States. Mosjukhin's marvelous voice, and his extraordinary dramatic power, blend in a combination never equalled before in Shanghai, and even without a knowledge of the Russian language which is his medium one cannot help but be impressed by the genius of the man, and by his versatility.

This pair will probably return to Shanghai before the end of the present month.

THE HARBIN SPORTS

The Harbin athletic meet to which the promoters have given the ambitious title of the Harbin Olympics seems to have called out quite a bit of interest. On September 4, the first day of the meet, things were started off with a volley-ball match; after which, in true Russian fassion, there was what the Harbin Herald refers to as A GRAND PARADE, with about 400 particpating athletes in line, and representatives of the foreign diplomatic bodies and the Chinese authorities honored the affair with their presence. The meet was opened with a speech by President Fomenko of the Sporting Society.

After these preliminaries, the first day's work started with a 100-meter race, won by Limenstein in 11.3 seconds. Wrestling preliminaries were carried on at the sam time. There was also a bicycl race, pole vaulting, and boxing.

The second day of the meet was held last Thursday, September 11 when track and field events were fought out.

It is not clear what element of Russians is behind this sporting exhibition. It is hardly likely that in a place like Harbin they should have managed to forget their bitter political differences sufficiently to join in amicable athletic competitions. Stranger things have happened, however, and there is certingly a decided move ahead in things athletic in Russia.

(Continued on Page 2)

First Autumn Race Meeting Held On Shanghai Course; Heavy Rain And Bad Going

Good Crowd Assembles To See Opening Of Racing Season; Some Unexpected Wins And Dividends

The first autumn race meeting, held yesterday at the Shanghai Race Course by the Kiangwan I.R.C., attracted a fair crowd in spite of the bad weather. The going was very heavy, and some of the races were in pouring rain, so no record times were to be expected. There were some good races, however, and a number of surprises, several supposed outsiders coming in winners and cleaning up considerable sums for their supporters.

The fourth race was the first surprise, Standlight with Pollock up coming in a winner and earning a dividend of $134.20 for those who backed him to win. The fifth was another unexpected win, Statesmanship ridden by Soong finishing first, and winning a dividend of $216.10 for his supporters. The seventh and eight races also produced surprises, Zincite ridden by Davis winning the former and Coquelicot with Liou up the latter.

INTERESTING RACES

The first race, the Mid-Autumn Novices Race of nine furlongs, was won by Captain Sassoon on his pony Covellite. The favorite was pushed hard by Sea Crest, ridden by Remedios, who finished a good second, a half-length behind.

In the Mid-Autumn Stakes D'ye Ken, ridden by Z. W. Yu, got off in the lead, but The Bittern, with J. K. Brand, was close behind and overtook him before the bend. English Money, Haimovitch up, was close behind. The Bittern came in first in a good finish, with English Money a length behind, and D'ye Ken three lengths further along.

Brackenfield, with Heard up, got off well in the Flying Stakes, leading almost from the start, and finished a winner by three lengths. There was an interesting fight for second between Lincolnshire, with Z. W. Yu, Relationship, with J. Liou, and Speedyfellow, with Quincey up. The latter failed to get off well, but overhauled the others and came down the home stretch in a close and exciting contest with the other two, finishing in a dead heat with Relationship for second.

The fourth race, the Mid-Autumn Selling Plate, brought an unexpected win when Standlight, ridden by Pollock came in first. The pony got off well, forged to the front in the first hundred yards, and taking the lead increased it to about four or five lengths before the bend. Prefectship (late City of New York), L. F. Soong up, and Hospitality, J. Liou up, came up fast towards the end, but failed to overtake Standlight. Prefectship beat out Hospitality by a head for second. Standlight's dividend for win was $134.20.

Another unexpected win followed in the next race, the Mid-Autumn Cup, when Statesmanship, with Soong up, came in first. He got off well, but was overtaken by Sincerity, ridden by J. Liou. Beckhampton, ridden by Springfield, and Mexican Money, Haimovitch riding, forged to the front towards the finish, and Statesmanship took the lead again. There was a splendid neck-and-neck finish between the three ponies, Statesmanship winning by a short head from Mexican Money, with Beckhampton a neck behind. The lucky backers of Statesmanship to win cleaned up a dividend of $216.10, the highest win of the day.

Henryfield, with Heard up, started well in the Public Holiday Stakes, and Green Chrysanthemum, with Encarnacao, rapidly closed up. These two seemed to have it all to themselves down to the bend, but The Koulan, with J. Liou riding, rapidly drew up, and on the home stretch passed Henryfield, but Green Chrysanthemum drew away from both and won by two lengths over The Koulan, who was two lengths to the good over Henryfield.

In the seventh race, the Speedy Plate, another unexpected finish brought in Zincite, ridden by Davis, a winner by four lengths. Zincite led through most of the race. On the home stretch Haimovitch, on Idol Eyes, and Heard, on Young Mongol, tried to draw up. They failed, but had an interesting struggle for second, Young Mongol coming in a length ahead of Idol Eyes. Zincite's backers to win cleaned up a dividend of $122.

In the Mid-Autumn Handicap J. Liou romped in an unexpected winner on Coquelicot, beating out Haimovitch, on Capella Eyes, by a length. Coquelicot took the lead after a few furlongs, and maintained it to the finish. On the home stretch Capella Eyes drew up close, but could not overtake the other pony. Pollock, on Dinna Ken, was third, three lengths behind.

In the final race, the Autumn Plate, there were only five entries. Rather unexpectedly Occupation won, with O'Brien up, coming in a length ahead of Zouave, ridden by Heard. Zouave took the lead early in the race and maintained it until the final turn, when Occupation, and Castle Sycee with Capt. Sassoon up, drew close. Occupation forged ahead here, and led all down the final stretch, beating Zouave by a length. Castle Sycee was third, three lengths behind.

Lummaries:

1.—The Mid-Autumn Novices Race.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Capt. R. E. Sasson's bay Covellite, Sassoon . .157—1
Messrs. Loo and Tsa's roan Sea-Crest, Remedios . .148—2
Mr. Henry Sheng's dun Hot Stuff, David . . . .146—3

Won by ½ length; ½ length. Time—2:30 4-5.

Also ran:—Pugilist, (Hughes); Governorship, (Brodie); Jolly Lad, (Stimpson); Tipsy Cake, (Heinzerling); Rheometer, (Chu) White Prince, (Baker); Young Grey, (Pollock).

Pari-Mutuel: For win, $7.90; For place, 1st, $6.80; 2nd, $8.40; 3rd, $16.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 279; 2nd pony No. 166; 3rd pony No. 172.

Unplaced: 32, 326, 120, 430, 91, 126, 86.

2.—The Mid-Autumn Stakes.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's

Chinese A. C. Baseball Team

The Chinese Athletic Club's baseball team, organised here this summer, is doing much to develop interest in the sport among Chinese in Shanghai. The team plays very good ball, and has an excellent record so far, with four wins out of six games played. They expect to add a few more victories to their record before the season is over.

The above picture shows the team in all its glory. Left to right, they are: Top row, K. S. Chang, 1st base; R. K. Soong, right field; Albert Chen, pitcher; M. Y. Chung, shortstop; K. C. Loo (captain), third base; W. Y. Char, catcher; Mr. K. Ikeda; K. F. Lum, manager. Bottom row, P. T. Lee, left field; I. M. Yui, pitcher; K. T. Tsang, pitcher and center field; Joses Lee, 2d base. Mr. Ikeda is a friend of every effort to promote baseball here, and therefore a patron of the team.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

ches. The Bittern, J. K. Brand .....148—1
Mr. K. D. Soo's ches. English Money, Haimovitch ..159—2
Mr. Henry Sheng's grey D'ye Ken, Z. W. Yu .....142—3
Won by one length; three lengths. Time—1:35 3-5.
Also ran: Harry M., (Springfield); Magic Ring, (P. C. Wu); Haggle, (Rea); The Hyena, (Quincey); Silver Pagoda, (Stimpson); Lammas Day, (Chun); Invincible Dragon, (Encarnacao); Kandy Kid, (Remedios); Empire Down, (Heinzerling); White Bill, (Brodie); Zincite, (Davies.)
Pari-Mutuel: For Win, $24.50; For place, 1st $8.10, 2nd $7.30, 3rd $11.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 509; 2nd pony ticket No. 114; 3rd pony ticket No. 31.
Unplaced: 120, 94, 366, 340, 497, 121, 10, 525, 297, 492, 349.
3. The Flying Stakes.—Half a mile.
lbs.
Mr. H. Morriss' bay Brackenfield, Heard .....151—1
Mr. Edward Sheng's ches. Relationship, J. Liou .158—2*
Messrs. J. H. Tam's ches. Speedy-fellow, Quincey 152—2*
*Dead heat.
Won by three lengths. Time —1:03 2-5.
Also ran:—Association, (O'Brien); X-Ray, (Haimovitch); Right Royal, (Newbigging); Takeo, (Encarnacao); Lincolnshire, (Z. W. Yu); Little Inspector, (Adams); Desert Gold, (Geiler); Blue Diamond, (Brand).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $14.50; For place, 1st $6.70, 2nd $6.40, 3rd $11.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 448; 2nd pony ticket No. 177; 3rd pony ticket No. 421.
Unplaced—244, 193, 482, 97, 397, 521, 315, 292.
4. The Mid-Autumn Selling Plate.—One mile.
lbs.
Mr. Dod's dun Standlight, Pollock .....142—1
Mr. Edward Sheng's black Prefectship, late Citey of New York, late Nigg, L. F. Soong ..150—2
Mr. Property's bay Hospital, Mr. J. Liou ..148—3
Won by two lengths; a neck. Time—2:13 4-5.
Also ran: Fitzroy, (P. C. Wu); Settlement Day, (K. H. Chun); Golden Pagoda, (Quincey); Naughty Kid, (Remedios); Ikoma, (Tomono); The Thruster, (Brand); Baby Eyes, (Haimovitch); Pedicab, (Baker); Silver Dragon, (Encarnacao); St. Dunstan's Day, (O'Brien); Primateship, (Rea); Vestborg, (Silage).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $134.20; For place, 1st $22.90, 2nd $30.50, 3rd $7.70.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 131; 2nd pony ticket No. 549; 3rd pony ticket No. 655.
Unplaced—218, 128, 480, 40, 678, 254, 192, 450, 604, 294, 668, 77.
5. The Mid-Autumn Cup.—A mile and a quarter.
lbs.
Mr. Edward Sheng's grey Statesmanship, L. F. Soong .....151—1
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Mexican Money, Haimovitch .....160—2
Mr. M. O. Springfield's bay Beckhampton, Springfield .....166—3
Won by a short head; a neck. Time—2:56 3-5.
Also ran: Smithfield, (Newbigging); Tong Shan, (Baker); Commanding-Fellow, (Quincey); Sincerity (J. Liou).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $216.10; For place, 1st $13.00, 2nd $5.70, 3rd $6.10.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 445; 2nd pony ticket No. 389; 3rd pony ticket No. 259.
Unplaced—409, 392, 572, 30.
6. The Public Holiday Stakes. —Three quarters of a mile.
lbs.
Mr. K. Y. Loo's grey Green Chrysanthemum, Encarnacao .....157—1
Mr. T. T. Chow's grey The Koulan, J. Liou ....155—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Henryfield, Heard ..155—3
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time—1:41 3-5.
Also ran: Woodland, (Haimovitch); Eldership, (Soong); Wild-fellow, (Quncey).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $10.40; For place, 1st $5.90, 2nd $10.10, 3rd $6.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 117; 2nd pony ticket No. 413; 3rd pony ticket No. 250.
Unplaced: 561, 709, 449.
7. The Speedy Plate. One mile.
lbs.
Mr. D. C. Chang's black Zincite, Davis .....139—1
Mr. Cemos' grey Young Mongol, Heard .....153—2
Mr. Haimovitch's grey Idol Eyes, Haimovitch ..155—3
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time—2:23 2-5.
Also ran: Tobacco (Brand); Silver Polish (Quincey); The Bison (J. Liou).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $122.00; For place 1st $26.30, 2nd $10.40; 3rd $9.40.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 415; 2nd pony ticket No. 177; 3rd pony ticket No. 24.
Unplaced: 652, 772, 293.
8.—The Mid-Autumn Handicap.—9 furlonge.
lbs.
Messrs. H. and S. L.'s bay Coquelicot, J. Liou ..134—1
Messrs. Haimovitch and Zimmerman's ches. Capella Eyes, Haimovitch .....159—2
Mr. Dod's cream Dinna Ken, Pollock .....141—3
Won by a length; three lengths. Time—2:38 1-5.
Also ran: Happy Day, (Chun); Zoulou, (O'Brien); Fiery Dragon, (Encarnacao); Golden Chrysanthemum, (Remedios); Patsfield, (Heard); The Decoy, (Geiler); Carlington, (Brand); First Chance, (Rea).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $93.60; For place, 1st $27.20; 2nd $13.70; 3rd $48.70.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 432; 2nd pony ticket No. 743; 3rd pony ticket No. 489.
Unplaced: 787, 48, 396, 636, 778, 53, 704, 526.
9. The Autumn Plate.—A mile and a half.
lbs.
Mr. Perchang's grey Occupation, O'Brien ..148—1
Messrs. Beudin and Speelman's dun Zouave, Heard .....155—2
Capt. R. E. Sassoon's ches. Castle Sycee, Sassoon 155—3
Won by a length; 3 lengths. Time—3:42 2-5.
Also ran: The Midnight Moon (Liou); Daddy Long Legs (Haimovitch).
Pari-Mutuel: For win, $52.30; For place, 1st $17.30; 2nd $8.60; 3rd ——.
Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 226; 2nd pony ticket No. 301; 3rd pony ticket No. 210.
Unplaced—71, 204.

Stage And Sport

(Continued from Page 1)

Whatever may be laid to the door of the Bolshevikis, they seem to have done much, and to have attempted a good bit more, in the way of the development of athletics and physical culture in Russia, and their work in this direction appears to have met with a measure of success.

Speaking of the possibility of forgetting political differences in athletic work, the University of Pennsylvania has recently shown their sporting instincts by electing, for the first time in the history of the institution, a foreigner—and an Oriental at that—as a captain of an athletic team. James Kumazawa, a Japanese, was chosen as the leader of the gymnastic team, and is expected to turn out one of the best captains old Penn has ever had in this line of athletic work.

BOXING

Harry Wills' victory over Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas, puts the darkie in line for a bout with Dempsey. There certainly seemed to be a good bit of bluff about Firpo, but not just the kind that was advertised.

Whether Wills is of the same championship caliber as the Jeffries' and Johnsons' and other mighty men of the past is very doubtful, but Dempsey is hardly in that class himself, and Wills seems to be entitled to meet the champion.

What has happened to the giants of yore, anyway? Is the stock becoming played out? Or is there something wrong with the game?

Here in Shanghai we are a bit below Jersey City, but we have had some good exhibitions here, and it seems we are due for classier stuff than ever. Taff Davies, who holds the title of featherweight champion of South Africa, is here this week, being matched with Young Volaire for twelve rounds. Still better things are in store, as Knute Hamsun is soon to be matched with another heavyweight, and we will see some high-class fighting between the big boys.

Matty Smith, the former lightweight champion of the Allied armies, whom the Oriental Boxing Association here has signed up for three fights here, has been training hard the last couple of weeks, and is rounding into splendid shape again. We will probably see him matched with a high-class fighter of his class early next month. Rufe Canion, by the way, is booked to meet Garcia on September 25.

The Association is getting some new boys up from the Philippines which is certainly a good move, as many of the fights fought recently were foregone conclusions. The boys knew each other so well, and the crowd knew the boys so well, that we could guess pretty well what was coming, and what did come. The Association is aware of this, however, and is doing everything possible to remedy it. They are trying to give Shanghai fight fans high-class exhibitions, and are succeeding, as is evidenced by the crowds which gather at the Carlton on Thursday nights.

Spanish War Vets Will Hold Meeting At Masonic Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

Karl David Krebs, U.S.S. Brooklyn.
Ah Ling, U.S.S. Olympia.
Alexander McGregor, 43rd U.S. Vol. Inf.
Ah Mee, U.S.S. Petrel.
Ah Maw, U.S.S. Olympia.
James Price, U.S.S. Cautine.
Edwn A. Rowe, 43rd U. S. Vol. Inf.
Charles Ruth, U.S.S. Perwe.
Charles W. Shade, U.S.S. Charleston.
Eugene E. Sizemore, 8th & 10th U. S. Inf.
Ah Sam, U.S.S. Boston.
David E. Sauvie, 28th U.S. Vol. Inf.
William Van Buskirk, U.S.S. Buffalo.
Harry C. Varnum, U.S.S. Wabash.

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Refracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

BACARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO.

ROSEMARY PHOTO CO.
12A Nanking Road

During
The Coming Dancing Season
See that you save money
and
Appearances
by wearing
PAGODA HOSIERY
Sold at all dealers

To-morrow the Drawing

Have you taken out your Bond yet? If not there is still time, BUT NOT MUCH.

All bonds subscribed before noon to-morrow will participate in the drawing which will be the largest that has ever been held in the Far East to date.

Something like $580,000 has been entrusted to our care this month and one quarter of this amount will be returned to Bondholders to-morrow.

Why not begin saving NOW? You will never miss the $12 a month and it may bring you a small fortune.

International Savings Society,
7 Avenue Edouard VII.

A BIG HIT

— The New

"Capstan de Luxe

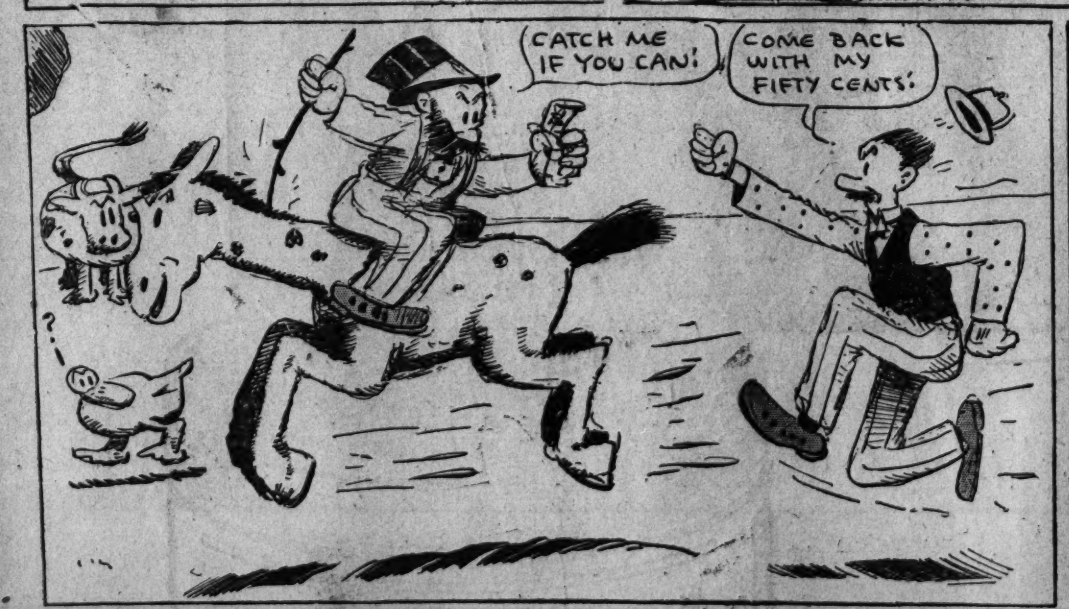
has made **A BIG HIT** everywhere. It cannot fail to please those smokers who demand an oval cigarette of the Finest Virginia Tobacco.

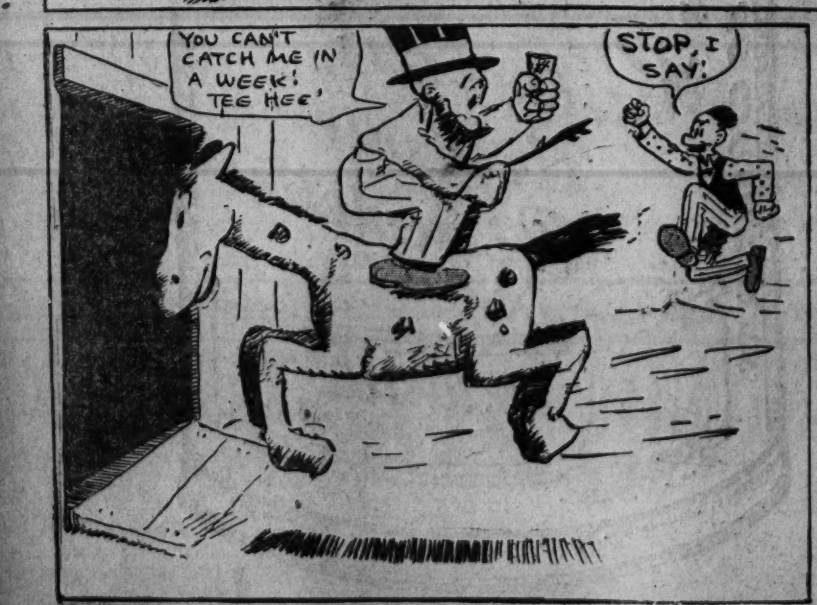
Just arrived from England
On Sale all High-Class Tobacconists

D-4

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

MUTT AND JEFF -:- -:- Pay-Day on the Farm -:- -:- By BUD FISHER



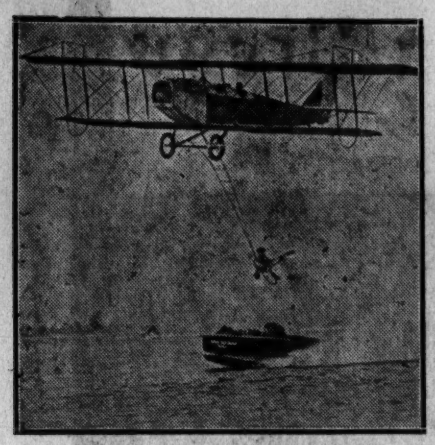


The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924

PLUMAGE

From a Pastel Painting Designed Especially for This Page by Henry Hutt

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES



FLOYD PARSONS, aerial "wing walker," is shown leaping from speeding motor boat to ladder suspended from airplane, at Coronado Beach, Cal. (Int'l Newsreel)

MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE (right), Hollywood, Cal., motion picture actress, compromises between "bobs" and "longs" by wearing her locks to her shoulders. (Int'l News

"PAJAMA GIRL" BLUSHES AT HER LOVE NOTES—Dainty Roberta Lee Ferris, of Darien, Conn., who charges Jimmy Sexton, her music master, with breaking into her apartment and slashing her. He retorted by having her tender missives read in court. (Int'l Newsreel)

SPANISH PRINCESS GREETS WESTERN COWGIRL—Eldest daughter of King and Queen of Spain, in animated conversation with Dorothy Morell, American cowgirl, and "Skeeter Bill," cowboy poet, exhibiting in rodeo in London. (Int'l Newsreel)

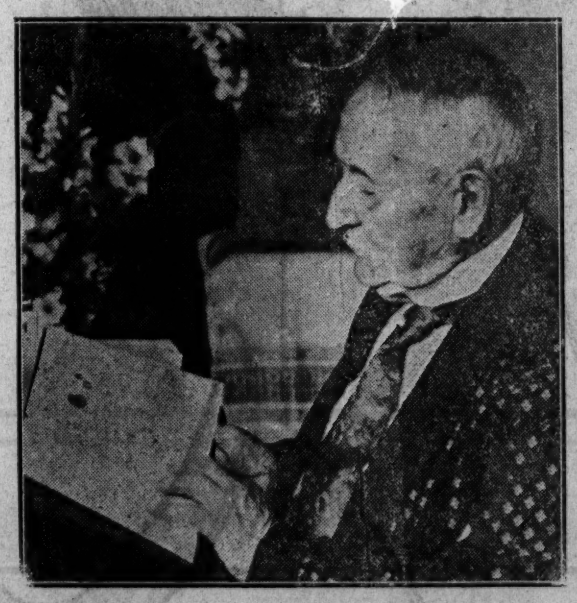
U. S. SENATOR SMITH W. BROOKHART, of Iowa, Progressive Republican candidate for re-election, refuses to choose between Coolidge and La Follette in presidential campaign. (Int'l Newsreel)

STARTING WAR GAME RIGHT—Private Jacob Shaffer, of One Hundred and First Signal Corps, New York National Guard, preparing to leave New York City for Peekskill camp practices saying good-by to Miss Lillian Carmen. (Int'l Newsreel)

AIDED MOB TO TAR AND FEATHER GIRL—Mrs. Mary Shank (above), of Frederick, Md., admits she beat and tarred Miss Dorothy Grandon. (Int'l Newsree

BATTERED, TARRED AND FEATHERED—Here is Miss Dorothy Grandon (right), tarred and feathered near Frederick, Md., by mob said to have been led by Mrs. Mary Shank, jealous of husband's attentions to Dorothy. (Int'l Newsreel)

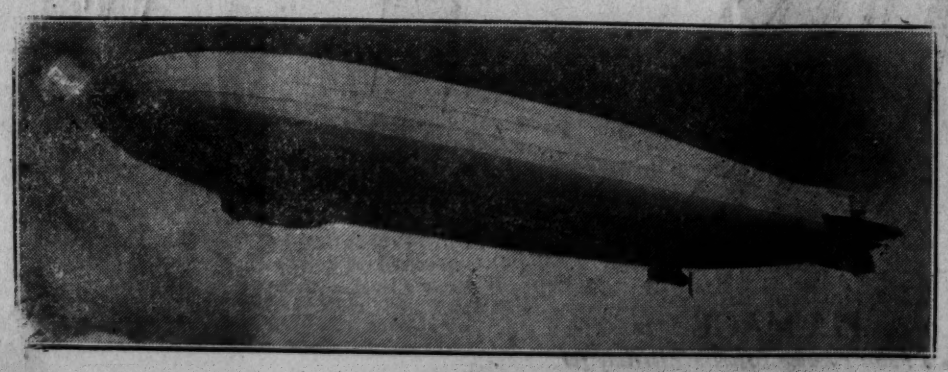
POT OF TAR that was used by Maryland mob to tar and feather Miss Dorothy Grandon. (Int'l Newsreel)



NINETY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY—John R. Voorhis, veteran President of Board of Elections, New York City, reads birthday congratulations. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of M. Gaiffier, Belgian Ambassador to France. (Int'l Newsreel)

WINS $5,000,000 BRIDE—Prince Obolensky, of Russian royalty, has been married in London to Miss Alice Muriel Astor, of New York daughter of late John Jacob Astor and Lady Ribblesdale. (Int'l Newsreel)



AMERICA'S LATEST—How ZR-3, built in Germany for United States, will look when she starts to cross in August. (Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce)

OFFICIAL ALE TASTER in London, Eng., Zoo, is this Guinea bear. Who said it was tough to be in Zoo? (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Confidence Is Reviving In Europe

Success Of The London Conferences Restores Faith In Future

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, August 9.—The success of the London Conference has given great satisfaction in all quarters and produced a more cheerful tone in the markets, even though business during the week has been restricted by the August Bank Holidays.

As a result of the improved tone, the quotation of sterling in New York has advanced considerably, and at $4.48 was higher than it has been for many months. The highest point previously touched this year was $4.39⅝ in April. French francs also improved to 80.95 per £, but while this is a recovery from the worst, it is far from being the best this year, for in April they stood at 64.90, although that was due to artificial support. The better outlook has brought about an improvement in the quotations of European Government loans. There are active dealings in German and Prussian bonds, but these are a sheer gamble, and are popular counters in the game because a few shillings will buy such a large nominal amount. Outside dabblers will probably do as brilliantly with them as they did with marks.

Perhaps the greatest benefit which business generally will derive from the agreement now reached by the Allies is the restoration of confidence in the future of Europe. Business men everywhere will now feel more inclined to deal on a wider scale and this will give an all-round fillip to trade. Real progress can be made only during a time of peace, and now that the European nations have practically agreed to be at peace with each other, business is certain to improve in all directions.

THE ALLIED AGREEMENT

The gist of the agreement which has been reached by the Inter-Allied Conference on the Dawes Report is that when application is made to the Reparation Commission that Germany is in default, the Commission will at once meet to adjudicate upon the question, summoning the American citizen who will have been previously nominated for the purpose. Should the Commission not reach a unanimous decision as to whether default is wilful or not, any member of the Commission who has participated in the vote may, within eight days, appeal from the decision to an arbitral commission composed of three impartial and independent persons, whose decisions shall be final, and whose chairman will be a citizen of the United States. The Allies undertake not to take sanctions unless a default has been declared under these conditions. If wilful default be declared, they will concert similar measures together; but apparently there is no definition as to what sanctions shall be taken, nor is isolated action altogether ruled out, since powers under the Peace Treaty are retained intact. The Allies declare that they will safeguard the specific securities pledged to the service of the loan, which will be entitled to absolute priority. Complicated arrangements have been made for arbitration on matters dealing with the transfer of sums from Germany to other countries. The French feared fraudulent manipulation, and thereby showed a misunderstanding of the real import of the Dawes Report. However, the delivery of coal, coke, and dyestuffs beyond the periods provided for in the Treaty has been decided upon. Points which have yet to be considered are the evacuation of the Ruhr, a very important question, and the retention of the French and Belgian railwaymen in the new German railway company. The Franco-Belgian plan provides for evacuation within two years by stages; but there is no doubt the Germans will oppose this plan on the ground that it is inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Dawes Report.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT FAVORABLE

"If the outlook is today more hopeful, though by no means unclouded, it is because France and Great Britain are now equally determined to make the Dawes scheme work. M. Herriot has his critics at home, but we would remind them that he has gained more in the way of concessions to the French standpoint than M. Poincare could ever have done", says the Daily Telegraph.

PREMIER MACDONALD WINS ADMIRATION OF ALL

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has played his part, and played it well. He is the one man (says the "Daily Express") who emerges from the events of the past few months with an added reputation.

Oddly enough, Mr. MacDonald enticed his success out of the quagmire of European troubles. He had luck; he had audacity, but he had sincerity and dignity. Whether or not his achievements in the realm of foreign affairs will balance his domestic failures depends much on how far fate and M. Poincare will interfere with their fruition.

Certain it is, however, that at this moment it is not possible even for his most acid enemy to deny that he has won the admiration and respect of the nation for whom he spoke in conference with the European Powers, and, what is more unusual, the respect and admiration of those with whom he treated.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

On Wednesday it was announced that the Anglo-Russian Conference had broken down. Apparently the actual rupture was over the question of whether a British Government guarantee for a loan should come into force before or after the Soviet had effected a settlement with the British bondholders. The news of the rupture, (says the Spectator), caused considerable alarm in Labor circles, where great importance has always been attached to the Russian Conference as the one "Left Wing" move that the Government has made. Accordingly great efforts were made to bring th delegations together again. The Russians on their side also were, it seems, extremely anxious not to return to Russia with nothing effected. Thus, on Wednesday afternoon the Conference came together again and two draft treaties were agreed upon. This agreement was come to at 3.30 p.m. But on the third reading of the Appropriations Bill, which was taken on Wednesday evening, the Government had promised to make a statement on the result of the Conference. Thus Mr. Ponsonby, who has all along conducted the negotiations on the British side, made his statement to the House before the draft treaties had even been printed.

The result was a very confused and unsatisfactory debate from which it is extremely difficult to gather a clear conception of the character of the compromise which has been effected with the Soviet. There are two separate treaties—a commercial and a general. The commercial treaty undoubtedly seems to secure rights of value to the British trader. There is an unconditional "most favored nation" clause, and the ambiguity of the present position of British traders seems to have been cleared up. The general treaty deals with all existing treaties between this country and the old Tsarist Government. By Article 6 of the Treaty an admission of liability to the English bondholders is obtained. Against this there is a promise of a British Government guarantee for a loan, to be put into force if and when the Soviet Government is demonstrably meeting its liabilities and has actually paid at least half of the bondholders. So far so good. Other points to be agreed upon are "reserved for further negotiations", as obviously no settlement could be reached on them at present.

Auto Aeroplanes Prophesied For The Future

Within the next two decades autos will be made with folding wings, so that when on a straight stretch of road they can be spread and the machine will take to the air. The present-day tendency to lighten the construction of automobiles through the extensive use of aluminum alloys, without sacrificing the safety factor, and the great progress made in airplane construction as the result of recent experiments with motorless gliders, as well as motor gliders, are the two factors that will make this possible, writes E. V. Rickenbacker, automobile manufacturer, in the July number of Popular Science Monthly.

"This combination automobile-airplane will have a body shaped similar to the present hydroplane hull, making it both a water and land machine. The wheels will protrude sufficiently to permit the machine to be driven on the highway after the wings have been collapsed, propeller disengaged and the automobile control mechanism applied, which in reality will give a three-in-one conveyance."

United States' Responsibility In Far East Envisaged

American Navy Is Much Below "Treaty Ratios" And Cannot Maintain Peace And Equity

The following thoughtful and suggestive article from the pen of Mr. William Gardner is reprinted from Harper's Magazine and is particularly apropos in view of the present situation in China:

It was only eleven days after the great earthquake in Japan. Relief supplies were being rushed from Shanghai to Yokohama where most of the American and British naval forces in the Far East had been concentrated for rescue work. On board the Shuntien we were waiting at the mouth of the Yangtsze for a typhoon to pass so that we might sail, when from out of the murk to seaward came flotilla of Japanese destroyers. Our score of passengers, mostly official and business residents in the Far East, glanced at them and remarked, in effect "Ah! A demonstration in force"—whereupon they returned unconcernedly to their novels and games of bridge.

That a flotilla of destroyers had been dispatched from Japan at that particular time to one of the troubled regions of China was noteworthy from several angles. But the laconic comment of those sojourners in the Far East showed above all how oft-repeated experiences had inured them to manifestations of that one dominant factor and essential in Far Eastern affairs—armed force.

This fact was profoundly impressed on the present writer by many political and military authorities throughout a personal survey he made during the summer of 1923 from Japan to Java, of the Far Eastern politico-naval situation. And at the outset it may be said advisedly that situation has been affected only for the moment by the appalling cataclysm of the Japanese earthquake.

To state the major consequences of this in a few words: About four hundred thousand persons were killed—a number much less than one percent of the Japanese population and much less than the annual net increase of that population. If we bear in mind the superabundance of people and the dearth of dollars in the Far East, then, from the point of view of an Oriental nation, this terrible loss of life is of less moment than the great destruction of productive property. The economic plant destroyed is being rebuilt, in the main, by internal and external loans; and it is expected that the increased efficiency in operation of the new plant, built as a whole, over that of the old plant, sporadically developed, will meet the larger part, if not all, of the charges for reconstruction loans. So that Japanese may find themselves in a better economic position than before the disaster.

In naval matters, apart from obsolete vessels and "small fry," the Japanese lost only one new light cruiser, the Naka, and one unfinished battle cruiser, the Akagi, which was being converted, under the Naval Treaty, into an aircraft carrier. Within a month after the earthquake the building of a similar light cruiser was started at Kobe; and one of the two new battleships which the Japanese were to demolish under the Naval Treaty is being substituted for the Akagi. Persistent reports from Japan that the great battleship Mitsu was lost may be dismissed; for the writer saw her and her only sister ship, the Nagato, afloat four weeks after the earthquake in Yokohama harbor, and showing no signs of injury. So the Japanese fleet was not seriously injured and may be expected to be as powerful as ever within less than a year.

But the earthquake destroyed the only great powder factory in Japan and also the vital fuel oil reserves at the Yokosuka naval base. Consequently, until fresh supplies of powder and of oil could be bought, the Japanese navy could not fight for any length of time; and certain Japanese realists were appalled as they realised that thus other Powers had been presented with an "opportunity" similar to that which the Japanese Empire had seized to force its Twenty-one Demands in 1915 on distraught and defenseless China, and which the Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, had described as "the opportunity of a century" for Japanese imperialism. But China and the world at large sent only relief forces, supplies, and funds to the Japanese in the hour of their calamity and momentary weakness.

The Far Eastern situation might be described under four major headings: Chinese political incompetence and consequent general helplessness; Japanese activity and virtual omnipotence from Kamchatka to Formosa and into China; European impotence—from Java and Singapore up and throughout the Far East; American responsibility—originating eighty years ago and now centered in the Philippines.

The self-destructive incompetence that now engulfs China has its sources far back in the declining decades of the Manchu dynasty—and in the inconstancy, not to say the fatuousness, of decades of American Far Eastern policy. Here it must suffice to suggest only that its immediate cause is the present form of government in China—a factional politico-military oligarchy, miscalling itself a republic—which will prove to be merely a passing phase out of which, if China can survive for several decades, will rise a real leader who will give his country a government natural and fitting to its civilisation.

Japanese potency and European impotence are vividly suggested by the following words from the latest history of the Japanese Empire that has been written in England:

"Great Britain may contemplate Japan as a commercial rival (in all quarters of the globe) . . . . who, in a future that is not very remote, may be found a competitor that will test her industry, ingenuity, and enterprise to the utmost. If Japan must still take a backward place in the commercial arena of the world, she can already claim one in the very front rank of the great military powers. Indeed, she is perhaps already the greatest, when judged not only by the size and quality of the forces that are at her immediate disposal but by the completeness of her organisation in every possible detail, and by the provision she makes to meet all contingencies long before they can arise. As a nation, she is saturated with the spirit of militarism."

After describing the high spirit and outlook of the Japanese, the historian continues:

"Great Britain now holds her Far Eastern colonies, the great commercial depots of Hongkong and Singapore, entirely on the sufferance of Japan. From either she could be ousted as speedily as were the Germans from Kiaochow, and it is even possible that Japan might not be always indifferent, in view of her new [Pan-Asiatic] doctrine, to events in Great Britain's Indian Empire. The pact of the Pacific binds her as it does ourselves, but the history of the most Christian nations shows how illusory are international covenants as instruments for the limitation of national covetousness or ambition. . . . can anyone dare to cast a stone at her if, in the future, she finds it imperative in her own interests to strengthen herself at the expense of other Powers in the Far East? It behooves Great Britain, therefore, to retain her goodwill. . . ."

Thus an Englishman, in England's latest history of the nations, when recognising Japanese power and British impotence in the Far East, bows to the Rising Sun. But he seems to have overlooked the potentiality of the United States in the Pacific, if only we face our responsibilities.

In more explicit terms, those who are really experienced in matters of Far Eastern international grand strategy have long since recognised that Japanese policy, though it may shift one way or another as circumstances develop, is ever directed toward an ultimate purpose. In the broadest sense, this purpose is to obtain the hegemony at least of Eastern Asia and of the Pacific.

To this end two quite different plans are known to exist. The Territorialist Plan looks primarily to the impenetration and progressive conquest of as much of the continent of Asia as possible. The absorption of Korea, dominance in Manchuria, the adventure in Fukien, Shantung, Mongolia, and Siberia, and the attempt of 1915 by means of the Twenty-one Demands to turn China virtually into a vassal state are incidents of the unfolding of this plan. Nor should Japanese incitements to insurrection in India be overlooked.

In contrast to this is the Maritime Plan. It is perhaps not generally realised that, during the last fifty years, the Japanese have completed their hold over all of the insular barriers to Eastern Asia from Kamchatka to Formosa, and that they now control all of the islands of the Pacific north of the Equator except the Aleutian Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Northern Borneo, a few small and scattered American or British islands, and the coastal islands proper off China and off the American continent. Some ten years ago there was displayed in the Tokio Museum a map that showed all of these islands—and even Lower California as within the prospective Japanese realm. Though obviously stimulating to patriotic ardor, this map has been withdrawn long since, presumably as being indiscreet.

So far as is known to the writer—from many authoritative sources in the Far East—the full scope of the Japanese Maritime Plan contemplates the progressive extension of Japanese control along the insular barrier to Russian Asia, down to its southern terminal in the Antipodes and round into the Indian Ocean.

It may be objected that such a project is altogether fanciful because of the British and Dutch tenure of intervening positions. The power of the Dutch to defend their Far Eastern possessions against external aggression is negligible. And when we examine the English statement just quoted to the effect that Britain holds Hongkong and Singapore on the sufferance of the Japanese, there seems to be solemn substance in it.

In point of fact, Britain has been without capital power of magnitude in the Pacific since the rise of German naval power obliged her to concentrate her fleets in home waters. Today the turmoil in Europe would prevent her from detaching an adequate force for the Pacific. Furthermore, Britain has not got at Singapore, or anywhere else in the Far East, such naval-base facilities as would be essential to the maintenance of a considerable capital fleet in the Pacific on a war basis. And even if she had such facilities, the very outbreak of serious trouble east of Suez beyond doubt would engender such conditions in India and along her eight-thousand-mile line of communication to Singapore that, at most, she would be able to maintain there only a regionally defensive force—which would be inadequate if the Japanese could gain a base, say, in the southern Philippines, and could guard their line to it. The conclusion seems inevitable that the European Powers are incapable, by themselves, of offering effective opposition to an advance of the Japanese along the insular barrier.

Returning to the Japanese plans, it should be recalled that the Japanese first completed their hold on all the other insular barriers from Kamchatka to Formosa, between 1874 and 1895 and then began the conquest of the hinterland to that part of the barrier in pursuance of the Territorialist Plan they had learned from Prussian military policy. Much progress was made in this direction until about 1920, by which time several unexpected things had happened.

In 1898 the Philippines had passed from Spain into the strong though relatively inexperienced hands of the United States; and after 1905 European power had virtually vanished from the Pacific. Though the outbreak of the European war in 1914 gave the Japanese Territorialists "the opportunity of the century" which they were not slow to seize, the collapse of Germany in 1918 demonstrated the fallibility of Prussian policy. Meanwhile the Japanese were beginning to find that the practice of such policies in Asia aroused many unexpected obstacles and necessitated in several instances an expenditure of energy more than questionable.

The consequence of all of this was that the Territorialist Plan suffered a partial eclipse, and a Japanese recession from the continent began about 1920. For at last supporters of the Maritime Plan had persuaded the Japanese supreme authorities that the Maritime Plan promised substantially the same results as the Territorialist Plan, namely, the virtual monopoly of Eastern Asia, but by isolation instead of by conquest; that the Maritime Plan promised much more in that it looked to the hegemony of the Pacific as well

(Continued on Page 4)

What People Are Saying

BRITISH TRADE SITUATION

"Industrial leaders are in despair at the double policy of the Government in keeping up expenditure and discouraging British trade. Our Socialists are kind to every country but their own. By reducing the reparation duties from 26 to 5 percent, the politicians administered a severe shock to the trade prospect at home by thus making a present of millions of pounds to the Germans. The dropping of safeguards of main industries and the repeal of the McKenna duties have meant a most unhappy increase of unemployment. By piling up restrictions in hours and extensions of factory legislation, the Socialists are making it still more difficult for our manufacturers to get into foreign markets on anything like equal terms with our rivals".—"Evening News."

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"The nation's trade returns for July show a considerable increase over the returns for the corresponding month of 1923. . . . These figures tell a heartening tale of British commercial enterprise in the face of odds. They indicate a break in the heavy depression centred for so long over British trade. In business, as in war, the winner is so often the one who can turn an advantage into a victory, who knows when to follow a momentary opening with a broad, sweeping attack. Trade is improving; but not fast enough or on a broad enough scale to bring employment to the army of workless men, which last week was increased by 32,000. Improvement of existing trade arrangements cannot cure so deadly an ill. We must have new markets. The old ones cannot buy as before. Our factories and our ships cry out for other and greater markets".—"The Daily Express".

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"In all the principal manufacturing industries—cotton, wool, iron and steel and the others—exports were substantially up last month as compared with a year ago. Trades about which alarmist reports have been spread show marked improvement. This is notably true of motor cars. In the debates on the Budget feverish efforts to maintain the McKenna Duties were based on assertions that nothing but a protective tariff could save the industry from collapse. These latest official returns show that in the first seven months of this year, the industry has made marked advance. There has been a substantial growth of business in foreign markets, and at the same time imports have diminished, which means that the home trade is being strengthened".—The "Daily Chonicle".

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"In the jargon of the day, England is suffering from a 'high prices complex'. Retailers of all kinds—of services as well as of commodities—are obsessed by the idea that prices must be kept up. The old retail trade maxim of small profits and quick returns is deleted from the business copybook. Greengrocers prefer to sell 100 lb. of vegetables at 6d. a lb. profit than 200 lb. at 4d. a lb. profit. Taxi drivers insist on the shilling-a-mile fare, and spend half the day in idleness. Costumiers, in marking their goods, calculate not the lowest price they can afford to sell at, but the highest customers can be induced to pay. Even the Post Office, the telephone service, the railway companies, all refuse to believe that cheapness stimulates demand, in spite of such monumental proofs as the newspaper industry in this country and the Ford car in America".—The "Daily Graphic."

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BRITAIN AND THE SUDAN

"The coincidence of the disturbances in the Sudan with Zaghlul Pasha's visit to London may, or may not, be accidental. A statement of loyalty to the British Administration in the Sudan and of a desire for its continuance, which a number of leading Sudanese notables, religious and secular, made this summer, was treated with scorn by Zaghlul in the Egyptian Chamber. A riot at Khartum followed, and the sequence of incidents was noted at the time . . . . Ministers recognise our duty to the Sudanese, and they have proclaimed their intention to fulfil it. We have done, and are doing, excellent work among them, the value of which is proved by the loyalty of the population and by innumerable tokens of moral and material progress. It is not in the interests, either of the Sudan or of Egypt, to witness a return either to the regime of the Khedives or to the regime of the Mahdi and the Khalifa . . . We are willing to meet the reasonable desires of Egypt in regard

(Continued on Page 4)

Big Deal Effected In Whiskey Trade

Liquidation Removes One Of The Oldest Scottish Firms

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, Aug. 9.—Anothr important transaction in the whiskey trade has been completed in Scotland recently. The old established firm of Messrs. Black and Fergusson, Ltd., wine and spirit merchants, Aberdeen, have decided to go into voluntary liquidation and their stock of Scotch whiskies, amounting to 300,000 proof gallons in all, has been sold to the well-known firm of Messrs. John Dewar and Sons, Ltd., who had recently made a provisional offer which has now been accepted by the liquidator. The price has not been disclosed but is stated to be somewhere about £250,000.

The liquidation removes one of the oldest firms in the whisky industry. The firm was established in 1797 by the late Mr. William Black, who was later joined by the late Mr. J. W. B. Fergusson, and since then the business has continued in the hands of their descendants. In 1911 the firm was incorporated as a private limited company.

CENTENARY OF JOHN ELDER

Just one hundred years ago, John Elder, whose name ranks high indeed in the annals of Clyde shipbuilding, was born. Son of a mechanic, the young man received his "schooling" at Glasgow High, where he showed decided talent in drawing and mathematics, and though prevented, by ill-health, from rounding off his studies at the University, yet managed to attend some of the engineering classes there. By this time his father had become manager of the engineering department of Camlachie Foundry, owned by Robert Napier, another pioneer of shipbuilding, and there John Elder served a five year's apprenticeship.

He successivly became pattern-maker at Messrs. Hicks, Bolton-le-Moors, and a draughtsman at Great Grimsby Docks, returning in 1852 to become a partner in the firm of Randolph, Elliot and Company, Tradeston, Glasgow. Immediately he started to develop the marine engineering department of this firm which had hitherto been neglected, and three years later the riverside estate of Fairfield, extending to 60 acres, was purchased, where a large shipyard was laid out.

John Elder's life was devoted to the improvement of the marine engine; diminution of friction, economy of fuel consumption and increased power were the problems which he tackled, and by his efforts it is calculated he effected a saving on coal consumption of about 40 percent in addition to making the marine engine more powerful and more dependable than it had ever been before his time.

Shortly after John Elder's death, which occurred in 1869, the firm's name was changed to John Elder and Co., which title was retained until 1885, when the present style of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., was assumed. The people on Clydeside, and particularly Govanites, still have a warm spot in their hearts for the old name, and to many Fairfield is "Elder's" yet.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held in the Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday—the Earl of Elgin, Grand Master, on the Throne. Many prominent Brothers, hailing from all parts of the world, were present, including Sir Malcolm Watson, District Grand Master of the Middle East, Mr. John Watson, District Senior Grand Warden, and Mr. John E. Watson, District Grand Secretary from North China.

The Grand Master welcomed the visitors and said that such a representative gathering of Masons from North, South, East and West was evidence of the vitality and power of Freemasonry. The business was then proceeded with and a Charter was granted to a new Lodge: Centenary, Pinetown, Natal. The Finance Committee submitted a gratifying memorandum and satisfactory reports were read by several Provincial Grand Masters.

EXILED CLANSMEN'S RETURN

The national patriotism of the ex-patriated Scot has long passed into the proverbial, and the 1,000 clansmen from America at present in Glasgow, amply demonstrate the truth of the accusation. The visit has been organised by the order of the Scottish Clans in America, and is the largest pilgrimage ever arranged by one association. Clan fellowship of the modern species has rarely, if ever, had a more arresting expression. The order of Scottish Clans, the body which has promoted this visit, is a federation of Clan Societies in America. Founded forty-five years ago, on St. Andrews Day, in St Louis, the organisation has steadily increased in size and now numbers 175 Clans with a total membership of over 24,000. In addition to its operations as a friendly society dispensing benefits, the Order exercises a great influence as a focus and stimulus for Scottish sentiment and brotherhood. Anniversaries of important events in the history of Scotland are celebrated by gathering, Highland dancing, and games. The Royal Chief of the Order is Mr. Duncan McInnes, Chief Accountant of the City of New York Finance Department, a Musselburgh man, who, despite 44 years in America, still retains a pronouncedly Scottish 'tongue.'

The visitors were welcomed by a deputation from the An Comunn Gaidhealach before landing, the party proceeding on board by means of a tender. At the Wharfeside, where there was a decidedly "tartan" atmosphere, many friends of the returning clansmen were assembled and gave them a very enthusiastic reception. The Corporation of Glasgow held a civic reception later in the day and again welcomed the visitors to Scotland.

A full month is to be spent on this side and special travelling facilities are to be enjoyed; excursions to the Trossachs, the Burns Country, Wembley and other places of interest have been arranged.

ADULT EDUCATION IN GLASGOW

Acting upon the belief that there exists a pressing need and a big demand for education among working class adults in Glasgow, a committee, comprising eight members of the staff of Glasgow University and eight representatives of Labor and Co-operative bodies, has been formed to inaugurate a scheme of adult education in the city. The subjects taught are to be those demanded by the students themselves and the classes are to be conducted on the usual University lines. At present the subjects recommended include science, history, industrial history, psyhology, geography, English and English literature. The minimum number of students in one class will be twenty and the maximum fifty, each being charged a negligible fee which is to be returned if the student attends 50 percent of the lectures.

GRAND ORDER OF ISRAEL

A conference of the Grand Order of Israel Friendly Society was held in Glasgow last week-end and on Tuesday nearly 500 delegates from the various towns throughout Great Britain and Ireland met in George Square for the purpose of placing a wreath at the base of the Cenotaph. The procession was headed by Lord Provost Montgomery and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. After the ceremony, the party attended a reception in the City Chambers and were afterwards entertained to tea in the Banqueting Hall.

The Lord Provost, in the course of a brief address, welcomed the Members of the Order to Glasgow and complimented the Society, on their valuable work. Friendly Societies, said Mr. Montgomery, encouraged thrift and independence, two virtues which were the outstanding characteristics of the Jewish people and the people of Scotland.

The Grand Master thanked the Lord Provost for the welcome extended to them and referred to the fine record of the Order during the War, when 1,287 members joined His Majesty's Forces. In the name of the Society, he had much pleasure in handing Mr. Montgomery a donation to the Lord Provost's Relief Fund as a token of appreciation of the reception by the Corporation and what it meant to their organisation.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL SEPTCENTENARY

Elgin was en fete on Monday and the day was recognised as a general holiday in the town and the surrounding district. A large crowd attended the celebrations and cerremonies with which the Septcentenary of the Cathedral was marked. Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Aberdeen University, was the principal speaker at the service held among the ruins and it is doubtful if the Cathedral ever held a greater number of worshippers.

It is now seven hundred years ago since Gibert of Cathness consecrated the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity which was founded by his nephew Bishop Andrew de Moray, whose name is still illustriously associated with the ruins of the sacred edifice. Unlike Glasgow and St. Andrews, Elgin did not originate independence upon a Bishop and a Cathedral; it was already a burgh when Bishop Andrew de Moray transferred the see, which had been founded more than a hundred years before, from Spynine. Thus the Septcentenary celebrations were in recognition of an event which gave Elgin a place in the history of art and of architecture, together with a new [illegible]

portance in the annals of the Church of Scotland.

Little is known of the original building which was destroyed by fire. The history of the renovated edifice is a story too common in all countries, where, in early times, internal warfare was continually waged and even ecclesiastical combatants did not scruple at deeds of desecration. On the other hand, in answer to the calumny that Scotland, in the fifteenth century, was sunk in misery and degradation, the ruins of the Cathedral, even after three hundred years of disuse, still stand in eloquent testimony that such was not the case. The "Lantern of the North" is a fame of which any city in Europe might well be proud. Neglect soon completed the work of generations, who, in misguided zeal, reduced the building to a shapeless heap described by Doctor Johnston as a "mass of fragments" out for which Boswell found the gentler description of "noble ruins."

Introduced into the company of these illustrious names one may be surprised at the mention of that of a penniless, broken-down cobbler, but John Shanks, who was put in charge of the ruins exactly one hundred years ago, stood confessed as a failure at his trade. Nevertheless, by dint of laborious weeding and carefully collecting the broken pieces of carved stones, Shanks at last induced the "mass of fragments" to disclose the plan of the building. *Laborare est orare.* At the public dinner, given in the Town Hall, after the service, Sir Alexander Murray, Indian Legislative Council, proposing the toast of "Elgin, Past and Present," referred to the wandering tendencies of Moray "Loons" and stated that of six members of a committee which recommended economy to the Indian Government last year, three were Indians and the other three were connected with Elgin.

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

to her water supply and other matters, but we are not going, at her desire, to replunge the Sudan into anarchy, to revive the slave trade, and to establish a permanent and formidable menace on her own very vulnerable frontier".—"The Times".

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"The new and disquieting fact in this situation is that the influence of the British Government instead of being a counterpoise, will now be generally regarded as favoring Bolshevism. The British nation has not been consulted. British interests have been hastily committed to the support of a revolutionary organisation that openly boasts of the Treaty as a triumph over our own national institutions. The peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe and of Asia will be assured by a thousand propagandists that the revolutionary aims of the Communists of Moscow have been officially countenanced by that Great Power and great name which is Britain. The evil may be repaired in time as soon as the British people realise what has been done in their name, and what consequences must follow from the sudden abandonment of principles for which Great Britain has hitherto stood. The worst of all would be if the country were to submit to this humiliation".—"The Times".

• • •

"A travelled correspondent tells us today that Londoners, on the whole, look healthy—healthier than the inhabitants of many other big cities. An August impression, which may be a little deceptive. For at present our city workers are gradually dividing themselves into two classes, recognisable by their complexions—those who've had their holidays and those who haven't. Certainly the former class looks healthy. It also talks optimistically, for there's nothing like a holiday for brightening one's outlook upon life. Conversing with one of the returned, the stranger would remark upon the optimism of Londoners. The others, the expectant and pale, might make him think that the British Empire was facing decline and fall".—"The Daily Mirror".

• • •

"It is estimated that for every 100 people now leaving London, about 140 provincial and foreign visitors arrive.

"While the north-bound trains during the last few nights have contained their usual loads of passengers on their way to the moors for the shooting, crammed London-bound excursions have kept passing them at frequent intervals."—"Evening News."

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

Every man should seek to become the friend of his neighborhood's boys.

How to you stand with the boys of your community?

Do you speak to them and to they greet you cheerily?

Do you conduct yourself so that they think of you as "square"?

Is there a boy in your neighborhood who comes to you with his troubles?

Have you ever done a thing for any of the lads in your district?

Isn't it true that you grumble at them, and about them, all the time?

If you are going to be a friend to boys you must expect to put up with annoyances, for boys are boys after all.

Boys are men unfolding, and they cannot guage their voices nor their strength accurately, without some experience; and in getting that experience somebody's ears are going to ache and numerous things go to smash.

It is not the nature of a boy to be quiet and on good behavior all the time.

Poets' Corner Closed To Lord Byron

Westminster Abbey Officials Repeat Refusal Of A Century Ago

BY CLAIR PRICE

Westminster Abbey, that "central and most sacred Christian shrine in the British Empire," has closed its doors this year to the Byron Centenary Committee. Yet it contains memorials to a pugilist, a butler, a plumber, a laundress and a poultry keeper. Long ago the abbey had become so crowded with what Loftie called "second and third rate celebrities" that Sir Godfrey Kneller, the painter, dying in 1723, told his friend Pope, "I will not be buried in Westminster; they do bury fools there."

It was not solely because the abbey is overcrowded that the dean and the chapter "deprecated the idea of any direct offer" by the Byron committee for installing a bust to the poet's memory. Dean Ryle ruled that Byron, "partly by his openly dissolute life and partly by the influence of licentious verse, earned a world-wide reputation for immorality among English-speaking people. Westminister Abbey primarily stands to witness for Jesus Christ. A man who outraged the laws of our Divine Lord, and whose treatment of women violated the Christian principles of purity and honor, should not be commemorated in Westminster Abbey."

Dean Ryle's letter was in reply to two letters in The Times, one from Lord Rosebery, another from fourteen signers, including Balfour, Asquith, Lloyd George, Kipling, Hardy and Gosse, who urged that Byron's "fulfilled renown as a great poet, and his influence, extending far beyond the limits of his native land, as a social and in the highest sense a democratic force, entitle him to a niche in the abbey."

A century ago, when Byron's body was brought back from Greece, Dean Ireland "politely" refused to allow it to be buried in the abbey, and as a result it was taken away to Nottinghamshire to be buried in the little church at Hucknall. Today the veto is repeated. But another monument to Byron will continue. Every year, on April 19, the anniversary of his death, a memorial notice appears in The London Times, paid for by the bequest of a woman whose will provided that it should continue to be inserted until a Byron memorial was admitted to the abbey.

THE ABBEY'S DEAD

The controversy shows no sign of abatement, and new interest attaches to the strange company in the abbey from which Byron is excluded. It would be impossible to understand how some of these nonentities ever succeeded in securing admission to the abbey, if it were not remembered that at first the abbey did not occupy the supreme place in the country's religious life that it has come to hold in the last century.

With exception of Edward V., who died uncrowned, every British sovereign has been crowned in the abbey since Edward the Confessor, and from the Confessor down to George III. every sovereign has been buried in the abbey. Its present high position in the life of the country has been the growth of centuries. There was a time when the abbey was a sort of family institution reserved to the royal house, the abbey's own staff and the staff of Westminister School. Thus it is that kings and peasants lie together there. Today, when there is a tendency to look upon it as a national Hall of Fame, the graves of long-forgotten nonentities have made it so crowded that future abbey burials will be possible only when cremation is used.

There is a tablet in the floor of the west cloister to the memory of John Broughton, who died in 1789. He is described as a yeoman of the guard. In reality he was a pugilist, who was buried in the abbey because he had been employed there as a verger. He wished the words "Champion Prizefighter of England" inscribed on his tomb, a boon which the Dean of the day denied him.

In another cloister Thomas Warren is buried; he was a butler at Westminster School. Not far away is the tomb of Philip Clarke, who was a plumber at the school. The tomb of Elizabeth Abrahal may also be seen, she was the wife of a "Page of the Back Stairs" in Queen Anne's household and a laundress with the title of "Mistress Starcher." One David Davis of Queen Anne's household, with the title of "First Groom of Her Majesty's Poultry Yard," is also buried in the abbey, together with all his family, including his 6-year-old son. There are several children's graves in the abbey. Henry III.'s five-year-old daughter is buried there, along with the little son of Henrietta Maria, the exiled queen of Charles I.

In the middle of the south transept, more famous as the Poets' Corner, is a white slab that marks the grave of one Old Parr, who died at the supposed age of 152. He appears to have had no other claim to fame than his longevity. In the south aisle of the nave is a monument to John Smith, whose achievements have long been forgotten. Near by is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Smith, who, according to his epitaph, "through the spotted veil of smallpox rendered a pure and unspotted soul to God."

THE POETS' CORNER

Of the Poets' Corner Addison once said that "here were poets who had no monuments and monuments that had no poets." Chaucer was buried here in 1400, not as a poet but because he happend to be clerk of the works at Westminster. Over his tomb is a tablet to John Roberts, "the very faithful secretary of the Honorable William Pelham," one of George II.'s Ministers. There is a monument to Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate in William III.'s reign, of whom Hallam said that "he endeavored to make the stage as grossly immoral as his talents admitted." There is a medallion to John Gay with a quotation from his own works for an epitaph:

"Life is a jest, all things show it:
I thought so once and now I know it."

Nicholas Rowe, Poet Laureate in George I.'s reign; Michael Drayton, John Philips, William Mason, Christopher Anstey and Sir William Davenport are commemorated in Poets' Corner, along with Thomas Chaffinch and John Osbaldiston, who were "Page of the Bedchamber" in Charles II.'s household. Such minor celebrities were buried in Poets' Corner in the abbey, while Burns was buried at Dumfries, Scott at Dryburgh, Wordsworth at Grasmere, Southey at Crosthwaite, Coleridge, at Highgate, Keats and Shelley at Rome. Dickens and Dr. Samuel Johnson, however, were buried in the abbey, while Thackeray, although he lies at Kensal Green, has a bust in the Poets' Corner.

Near the monument to the Wesleys, founders of Methodism, is a memorial to one Thomas Thynne which, viewed by the standards of today, in an excellent beginning toward a rogues' gallery. He was a rich favorite of Charles II. and he compelled the 15-year-old widow of Lord Ogle to marry him because she had inherited the Northumberland estates of the Percy. She fled to Holland and Thynne attempted to secure her property by legal proceedings. A Swedish Count who became a suitor of hers immediately challenged Thynne to a duel, and Thynne dispatched a gang of six men to Holland to murder him. The attempt failed, and Thynne himself was murdered in Pall Mall by a gang whom the Count had dispatched to London from Holland. Thynne's epitaph has long been erased, but his memorial still graces the abbey.

In the baptistery is a memorial to James Praggs, who died in 1720 at the age of 32 after serving a term as a minister. Pope thus eulogised him in the epitaph his memorial bears:

"Statesman, yet friend to truth!
Of soul sincere,
In action truthful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept and honored by the Muse he loved."

But when the South Sea bubble burst, Craggs's name was discovered in the subscription list for a fictious £330,000 worth of stock, supposedly the price of his ministerial influence. Pope, it may be added, who wrote many of the epitaphs in the abbey, had no desire to be buried there himself.

Of the other tombs that crowd the abbey, about fifty are those of church dignitaries on the abbey's staff. No painter is buried in the abbey, presumably because no dean has understood painting. A few actresses are there, but very few other women. One woman is Aphra Behn, reputed to have been the first woman in England to gain her living by writing, and said also to have been of less than respectable virtue and used as a spy by Charles II. Another of the few women in the abbey is the "pretty but naughty" niece of Sir Isaac Newton. She lies with her lover, her husband and her daughter gathered about her.—N. Y. Times.

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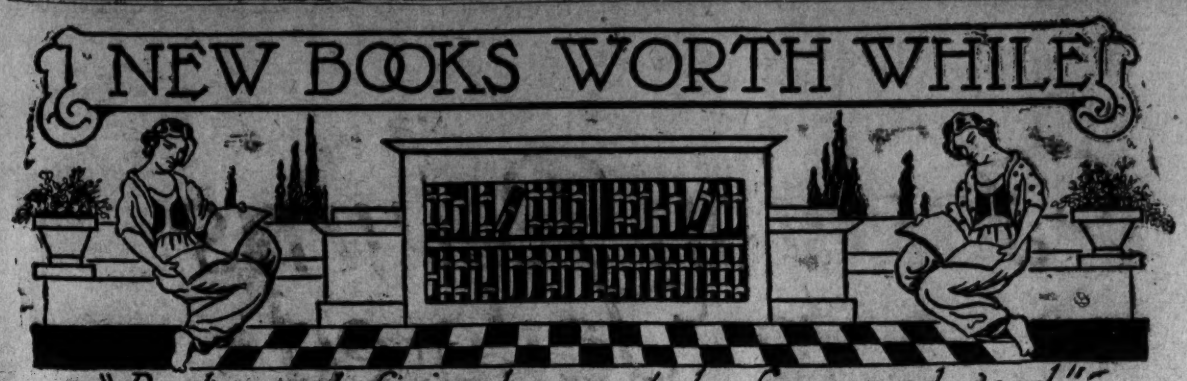

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

The Savage, by Mikhail Artzybasheff.
Recompense, by Robert Keable.
The Pride of Palomar, by Peter B. Kyne.
Captain Blood, by Rafael Sabatini.
Race, by William McFee.

Non-Fiction

St. Joan, by George Bernard Shaw.
The Truth About My Father, by Lvof Tolstoy.
Three Thibetan Mysteries, by H. I. Wolff
Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia, by A. L. P. Dennis.
Modern Essays, by Christopher Morley.

That remarkable book of sketches of the China Sea, CHINESE JUNKS AND OTHER NATIVE CRAFT, by Ivan A. Donnelly, published inconspicuously several years ago, has now issued forth in elaborate and striking form and there is not a person interested in things of the Orient who will not want at once to possess it.

Whether or not his eye is trained in the ways of art, no one who comes to the Orient can avoid a gasp of delighted amazement at sight of a picturespue, old, painted junk skidding down the wind under full-blown sail. Here, in a single object, is visualised the poetic imagery, the bold color sense, the superstitious bent and the creative imagination of ancient Cathay. Nothing on the horizon registers and distinguishes China more accurately than this curious craft, unless it be a gracefully arching bridge mirrored in a quiet pool or a full moon door-way framing a towered pagoda and a cloud-blown bit of sky.

Here, too, is an eloquent witness to the arrested commercial development of the nation—craft long outgrown by the bulging demands of trade, but clung to as persistently as the wheelbarrow and the treadmill. The junk has probably not been materially modified in construction, design or decoration since the days of the Hans. The old features are preserved with an almost religious concern—or religious indifference.

This similarity in construction is relieved only as between several regions of China where particular marine conditions require altered designs. Within each region the similarity holds so exactly that one comes to think of the individual Foochow, Hangchow or Chungking junk as part of a great mass of ships all alike in every detail of hull and mast. Like the old city builders, the ship-carpenters used a single pattern, a pattern which they were certain was the final word in perfection. The satisfaction with which old China looked upon her civilisation and its tools is nowhere better visualised than in these ancient ships.

This and more of the colorful and fascinating cast of old China lives with particular animation in Donnelly's sketches. The man is an accomplished marine artist with an obvious deep affection for things of the sea. Moreover, he knows the China scene intimately and is sensitive to its quaint, time-mellowed beauty.

In addition to the sketches which appeared in the first edition, six color plates are now added, a pleasing feature, for the gay color of the old junks is responsible for most of their picturesqueness. There is furthermore a fullsome text treating of the origin, characteristics and present service of each of the junk types.

A feature of the new book which cannot pass without comment is that it was executed entirely, from its artistic blue and silver cover to its attractive color prints, by a local publisher, the firm of Kelly and Walsh.

John Galsworthy, whose plays have become so numerous that they are now published in "series," offers a new four-act drama in THE FOREST, published by Scribners. The scene shifts from the city of London to the heart of the Sudanese jungle and back again amidst most adventurous episodes. The theme of the piece is the inexorable and unavoidable fact of the law of self-preservation—"Your own by tooth and claw, my boy, Forest Law."

The progress and the possibilities of further progress of Great Britain under the aegis of the Labor Government is the topic of several admirable personal studies by "Iconoclast" in two new Seltzer books: J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, THE MAN OF TO-

Curwood Has a New Wilderness Novel.

Caricature of James Oliver Curwood Author of "A Gentleman of Courage."

James Oliver Curwood, author of "A Gentleman of Courage," was born and lives in Owosso, Michigan, where, he humorously remarks, "They are not afraid to let the geese go barefoot." Every year Curwood makes expeditions into the wilds of Canada, the scene of his novels; but he comes home to Owosso to write his books and to raise garden truck.

MORROW and ENGLAND'S LABOR RULERS. The latter is a series of brief, intimate and vivid sketches of Macdonald, John R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, Philip Snowdon, J. H. Thomas, John Wheatley, Thomas Shaw, Charles P. Trevelyan, F. W. Jowett, Noel E. Buxton, William Adamson, Lord Olivier, Vernon Hartshorn, Sidney Webb, Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Margaret Bondfield and a number of others, all vital elements in the new regime. It is a book of real value to the student of affairs and of certain interest to every newspaper reader.

What is an *edition*? Does the appearance of a fifth, sixth and tenth edition really mean that the book is popular or is only non-understandable jargon of the publishing world? H. E. Kinsey, Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Corporation, when asked these questions, gave it as his opinion that nobody now alive knows what an edition signifies; it may be anything from 2,000 copies to a quarter million. "Today's average edition is, however, nearer 5,000 copies. When this number is exhausted, another 5,000 are printed, and so on. When a publisher has great faith in a book he immediately brings it out in vast quantities. A GENTLEMAN OF COURAGE, by James Oliver Curwood, has just been issued in an initial printing of around 120,000, and Peter B. Kyne's new novel, THE ENCHANTED HILL, will come off the presses in equally large numbers."

Just as Broadway is preparing to receive "Hassan," the brilliant play which is James Elroy Flecker's masterpiece, and one of the most successful pieces London has seen since the war, Thomas Seltzer has published JAMES ELROY FLECKER: A BIOGRAPHY by Douglas Goldring. Flecker's career was short and meteoric. He died in his early twenties, but already he had won fame as a poet and playwright of an exceptionally original talent. Goldring was Flecker's intimate for many years and his biography is packed with illuminating glimpses of the brilliant young poet and contains a series of hitherto unpublished letters of great interest. Interest in Flecker is bound to be great after the opening of Hassan, which has enjoyed a record-breaking success in London. Basil Dean, the English producer of the play, is to produce it in New York, and Mary Nash is to play the part created in London by Fay Compton.

William Allen White, versatile and restive editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, comes upon the literary scene again with a book entitled THE EDITOR AND HIS PEOPLE. Mr. White's editorials have become famous all over America for their representative American qualities of thought and expression and for their exceptional lucidity and logic. Under Roosevelt the *Gazette*, which supported him, became especially prominent in political affairs, and its opinion has since been sought, both on its merits and as a register of what Kansas and the Middle West would do in each campaign. Although not known as a radical, White has always espoused the broad attempts at freedom for which the more extreme have contended. He has been one of the finest representatives of sound thinking American liberalism. His recent editorial on free speech won the Pulitzer prize for the best editorial of the year. The new book is a collection of *Gazette* editorials revealing not only White's personal opinions, but giving an historical survey of the trend of opinon in the West through the last few decades and of the peculiar developments in American national thought. It is a unique and immensely valuable collection.

A new book on the Orient, with an Alpine and French setting, is announced as the first publication of a new American publishing house, the Lucas Company of Columbia, Missouri. The book is written by Walter Haushalter, an American, and is entitled THE LOTUS THRONE OF NIRVANA, "dedicated to the lotus eaters." As light reading, it is one of the good new novels.

That investment is endowed with all the attributes of a real profession and that it is quite as important to seek skilled investment advice as sound legal advice is the statement of Henry S. Sturgis in an interesting new volume INVESTMENT, A NEW PROFESSION, published by Macmillan. He makes it clear that Wall Street is not a great and malignant financial monster and the ills of the investment world are as much due to the ignorance and stupidity of gullible lenders as to any other cause. If people able to read and write and speak the English language would take the trouble to read and write and talk about their investments with trustworthy investment bankers, they would make sound purchases. And if people who have the wit to make money in the usual kind of business would take the trouble to learn the fundaments of the business of buying securities, they would have better luck. The book has an appreciative and informative foreword by Seymour L. Cromwell, President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Cromwell give practical advice as to how the ordinary investor should go about placing his surplus funds, how he should choose his bond house, what general principles he should follow in selecting a list of securities and what co-operation he must demand of and give to his banker to obtain successful results. The book is as valuable to investors in Shanghai as it will be in New York or Philadelphia or Chicago.

Valentine Williams, who wrote that excellent spy story, THE MAN WITH THE CLUB FOOT, has another Secret Service romance under way. It is called THE THREE OF CLUBS and will be published by Hodder and Stoughton, London, during the autumn.

Sir Charles Hawtrey, the famous English actor, who died in August, 1923, entitled his autobiography THE TRUTH AT LAST, a title suggested by the fact that his greatest stage successes were in the roles of characters who were fluent and resourceful liars. The following foreword appears in his volume; "Having so often played the part of the prevaricator on the stage, I have chosen the title for my Reminiscences to assure my readers that, though in these pages I still pose as a story-teller, they may accept with confidence what I have written as the truth at last. The book is published by Little, Brown and Co.

Successive Children's Book Weeks have made the verse "There is no frigate like a book" familiar to many readers who do not know that the author was Emily Dickinson. THE COMPLETE POEMS OF EMILY DICKINSON, the first one-volume edition of all her poetry, has just been published. Here is the complete poem from which the famous verse is taken:

There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.

This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!

Two new Wild West thrillers are announced for this autumn: THE TWISTED FOOT by William Patterson White and THE BELLEHELEN MINE, by B. M. Bower. In Mr. White's new novel the title refers to the peculiar tracks made by a mysterious bandit; clues to him lead also to the heroine, to the dismay of the active young deputy sheriff. The new Bower book also has more than a touch of mystery in its plot; it deals with the heroine's attempt to reopen her father's old mine in the face of secret and deadly enmity on the part of persons unknown—until the closing chapters.

Little, Brown & Company have announced that they will soon publish a new series of old favorites children's reading. They will be printed from new type of good size, and the illustrations, in color, are by famous artists. Only one new book has been included—"The Boy Whaleman," by George F. Tucker, the story of a New Bedford lad's experiences on a three years' whaling cruise, fifty years ago, based upon an actual diary. The other seven volumes to be published immediately all of them, repeatedly endorsed by librarians, are: LITTLE WOMEN and LITTLE MEN by Louisa M. Alcott; WHAT KATY DID, by Susan Coolidge; THE STORY OF ROLF AND THE VIKING'S BOW, by Allen French; NELLY'S SILVER MINE, by Helen Hunt Jackson; MARTIN HYDE, THE DUKE'S MESSENGER, by John Masefield; A DAUGHTER OF THE RICH, by Mary E. Waller. Other volumes will be added to the series later, but these here named will be ready for the Christmas holidays.

Two Cosmopolitan books of last fall are in process of being screened. Thomas Meighan is now in Alaska, acting for Famous Players the role of the hero in THE ALASKAN by James Oliver Curwood, whose new novel A GENTLEMAN OF COURAGE has just appeared. And Mary Astor has recently left New York for Hollywood to begin work on Harry Leon Wilson's OH, DOCTOR!. Miss Astor is to be the nurse, Dolores, to Reginald Denny's Rufus Billop, the hypochondriac.

The "decadence" of modern poetry is taken off rather tellingly by Marie Bexley in "Poetic Stuff" which appears in Christopher Morley's new book. THE BOWLING GREEN.

No more the Bard addresses
His passion to the moon,
He charms no shepherdesses
With beauty till they swoon;
No more he sets us sighing
With saddness in his dreams;
He woes us into buying.
Facial creams.

Ah, say not that our age is
A tough one for the Bard,
He sells his stuff by pages,
He sells it by the yard;
The treasuries of Ophir
Yield tribute to his wits;
At night he tells his chauffeur—
"To the Ritz"

THE CHRIST OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Being Vol. III Of The Greek Tradition

By Paul Elmer More

Princeton (University Press)

Although the controversy now raging over "Modernism" and "Fundamentalism" in Christian doctrine has been responsible for an inundation of books devoted to a study of the origins of Christian theology, the appearance at this juncture of Professor Paul Elmer More's "The Christ of the New Testament," despite the fact that it is pertinent to the discussion, is coincidental merely, there being no causal connection between the controversy and the issuance of the book. Professor More, who is, perhaps, the dean of American scholars in Greek, began some time ago a major work the general title of which should be "The Greek Tradition." The present book is the third volume in this series, the first of which dealt with Platonism and the religion of Plato, and the second with the several Hellenistic philosophies that had a vogue after Plato's death.

It was the expectation of the author that he could complete his survey with the present volume, in which the study of the New Testament Christ would be but incidental to a larger theological study. But this proved impossible.

It was originally my intention (he says) to cover the whole range of theology down to the year 451 in a single volume, and to limit my study of the New Testament to an episode in that treatise. But the material so grew under my hand, and in particular the impossibility of bringing Christianity into the Greek tradition without a fuller consideration of the person and teaching of Jesus became so apparent, that I have been forced to divide the projected volume into two, the first of which is herewith offered to the public. Prof. More adds that the present volume has been made complete in itself, so that it can be read as a single work. But the fact that most of the material in the book is thereby thrown out of perspective, and that we must wait to head the final arguments of the discussion, renders judgment impossible, or, at best, hazardous.

With the studied clarity of phrasing which comes of long experience in reaching, Professor More states admirably the purpose and the goal of the book in the opening chapter.

"It is well (he writes) when we start out on a long journey to know the port for which we are bound, and the reader who is preparing to go with me on this venture of criticism may like to hear in advance the conclusion we are to reach. That conclusion is clear; it is simply the so-called Definition pronounced by the fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon, in A. D. 451, which reaffirms, in sharper and more positive terms, the central thesis of the Faith as it was formulated by the first Ecumenical Council of Nicea in the year 325. One thing the Church declared to be obligatory, one belief henceforth should distinguish the Christian from all other men; Christ was a person who embraced within himself the full nature of divinity and the full nature of humanity."

After warning that the Faith of Nicea, of which the Definition is a confirmation and an expansion, is not to be confused with what is known as the Nicene "Creed," the Princeton scholar continues:

"Our purpose is not to prove exactly the truth of this thesis of the incarnation, but to show that the incarnation, so understood, is, as it claims to be the one essential dogma of Christianity, that the philosophy underlying it conforms to our deepest spiritual experience, that it is the mythological expression of the Platonic dualism, and thus forms the proper consummation of the Greek Tradition."

It would be easy to quarrel with Professor More's definition of religion as consisting of "other-worldliness," if that word were to be taken as a final and complete definition. But as religion is something which escapes finality of phrasing, Professor More's compounded term is probably acceptable as a sufficiently distinguishing mark of religion. Professor More makes it emphatically plain that by "other worldliness" is meant nothing remotely interpretable in cosmic terms. There is to be no implication of a "heaven" existent in (infinite) space, where souls are to dwell throughout an infinite (though, paradoxically, also finite) duration of time. On the contrary: by "other worldliness" is meant solely the participation of the human mind in an idealistic realm —Plato's "Ideas."

Obviously, the empty concept of other-worldliness must receive some content if it is to be of value as a distinguishing mark of religion. And this content, for Professor More, as for Plato, is morality.

In Platonism the emphasis lies heavily on the union of other-worldliness and morality in the philosophy of Ideas. That is the beginning of religion, its anchor, its hope, its last refuge of assurance; it carries, Plato would say, its irrefragable conviction to the open and seeing mind, and requires no testimony in revelation.

And thus, although Christianity relies upon testimony of revelation, as Professor More admits, Christianity nevertheless "never looses its grasp of the Platonic idalism."

In that union (though the incarnation, namely) of two natures, divine and human, in one person, a complete philosophy will descern, enacted as it were in a cosmic drama, the last expression of the mystery, the beginning of which lies in the dualism of mind and matter.

As the reader versed in these matters will already have anticipated, a great part of this first of the two volumes on the New Testament Christ is devoted to the Fourth Gospel, the one commonly known as the Gospel According to St. John. But scholars long ago discarded the theory of single authorship of the eschatological Gospel, the study of which, according to Professor More, leads to the conclusion that, apart from the prologue, the book falls into two main divisions. The first of these is by an unknown writer, who "presents Jesus as basing His authority on supernatural powers." The other is conceded to the Apostle. It is this second division, which purports to transcribe the speeches of Jesus. The two parts, or divisions, are not always in harmony; indeed, rather the contrary. The prologue is probably from a third, but, in the words of the Princetonian, " the work of some one who perceived clearly the drift of the Logis (the "sayings") grasped their innermost spirit, and expressed this in language borrowed from the schools of Alexandria."

But the point for the reviewer is not in the scholar's conclusions in regard to the authorship and the authority of the Fourth Gospel; it lies, instead, in the deductions drawn by Professor More. Probably most, if not all, indurated students of the New Testament in its entirety, and of John's Gospel in particular, are in agreement as to facts; it is conceivable they will differ in their deductions drawn from those facts. The problem is the reconciliation of the human Christ with Christ the divine—the philosophical problem growing out of the acceptance of the doctrine of the incarnation. Professor More, like the true Platonist that he is, accepts this ultimate dualism to a mystery.

If you ask me [he writes] how the divine and the human could dwell together without the one canceling the other, how knowledge and ignorance can abide in unison, I will say frankly that I do not understand. Neither do I comprehend any better how my own body and soul exist together. But, unless we descend to a purely humanitarian view to Christ or lose our hold of reality in metaphysical theology, we have simply to accept the mysterious fact in humility of faith.

The Modernist, we take it, will find little comfort here, and less in what follows, when Professor More apparently states his willingness to accept what is known as the doctrine of "kenosis" (from the Greek "kenos," "to make

(Continued on Page 9)

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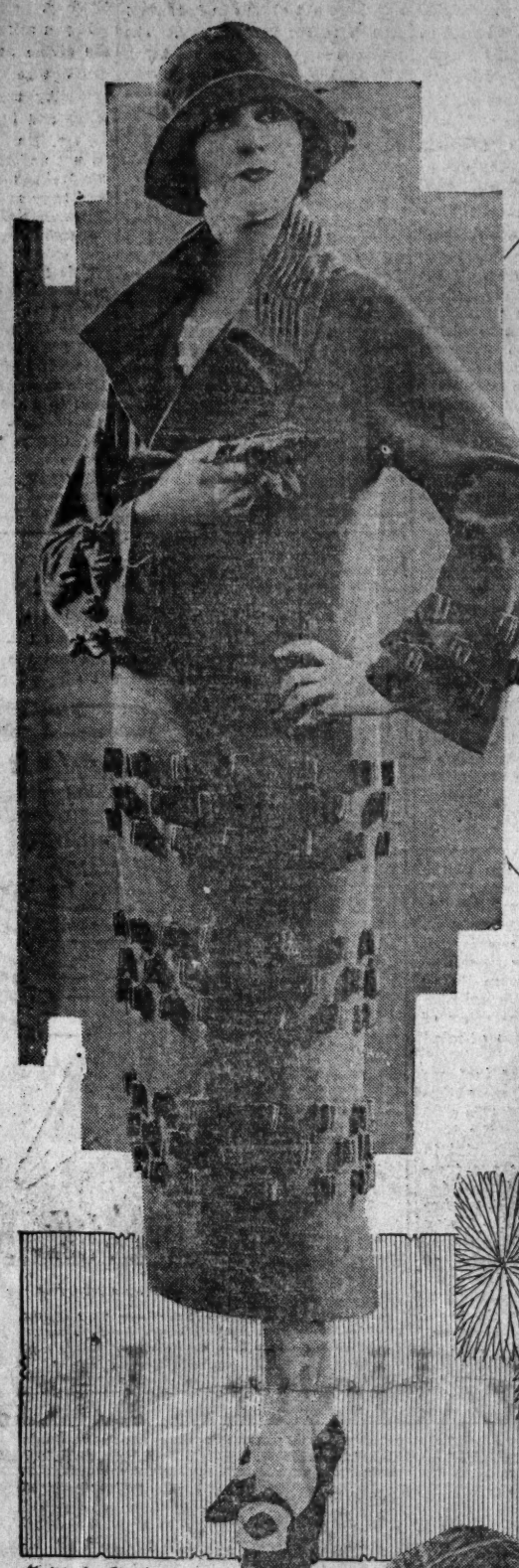
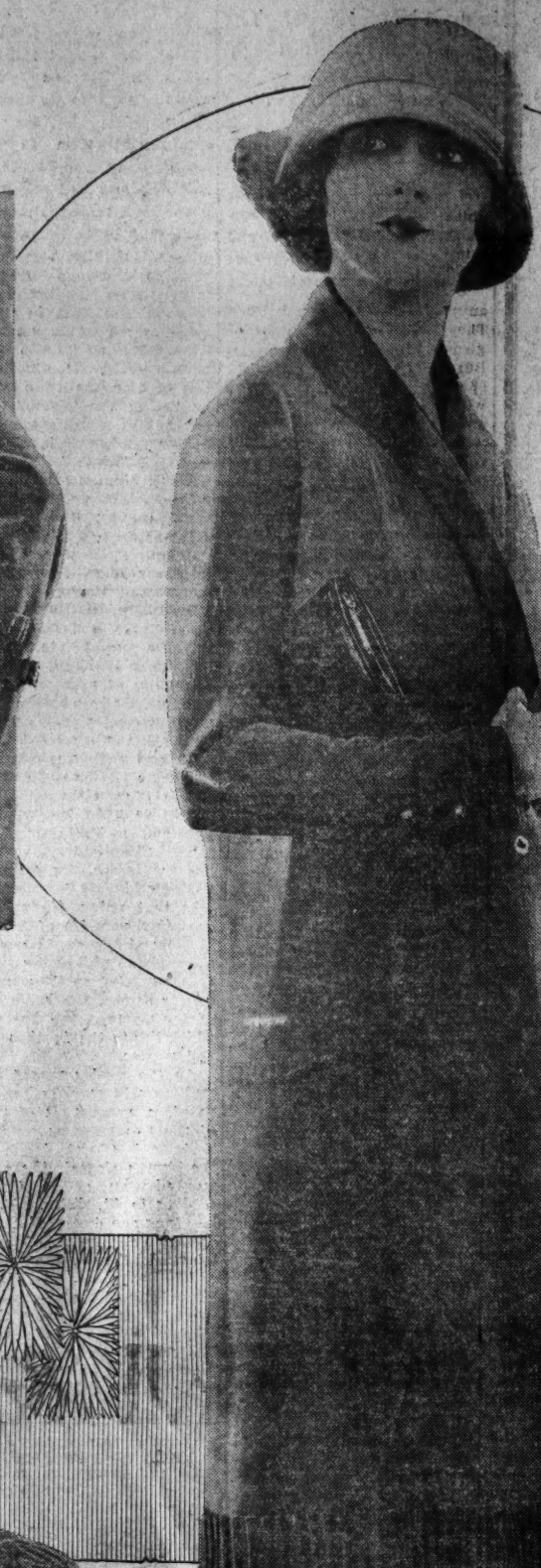
Fashion Returns to Tailored Modes





Models by H. Ziegler

***THREE-PIECE SUITS** have not lost their vogue. But they have monopolized silk as their favored fabric. Now we have the tailleur, fashioned of cloth and comprising skirt and jacket.*

While the essential lines of the tailleur are straight, many deviations in trimming are noted. Moire bandings give a decidedly feminine note to a tailored suit.

Capes are worn with one-piece frocks, and any number of smart decorations have been developed to relieve the severe lines of the original models.

WITH the return of the tailored suit have come some charming new adaptations of the original line The tailleur is seen on the boulevards, for it is the costume of the hour

Three-piece suits are of silk. The tailleur which boasts a smart coat and skirt is built of cloth. The suit which shows a long jacket with a fluted band at the bottom is fashioned of dull-finished charmeen. The skirt is terminated at the waistline with a narrow band of the material, and to complete this costume the correctly dressed woman selects a blouse of striped tub silk.

Another good-looking costume is designed of knitted worsted, showing a straight-line frock with a cape to match. The bodice is knitted from plain material and the skirt and cape disclose a design of wide stripes.

Tailored severity is relieved only by the bands of tucking which adorn the bottom, neckline and cuffs of one of the coats illustrated. Curleen plaid, showing lines of self color woven into the soft pile material, is used. A single button closes the coat at the side.

One of the clever new styles in tailleurs, which is a combination of mannish lines and the softer silhouette of the afternoon costume, is developed in fine twillcord. The edges of the long coat are bound with moire ribbon, and there is an inset band of crossed strips to relieve the monotony of the flat twillcord surface.

Long and tubular is the silhouette of a coat illustrated on this page. But a new trimming is achieved by folding bands of the material into four loops and stitching them at the inner edge to hold these folds in place. Rows of this novelty trimming have been used profusely on the lower part of the long coat. A few rosettes are employed to simulate cuffs at the sleeve ends. The collar of this smart coat is stitched crosswise at intervals to form attractive pleats. And a color is selected for the silk lining which will match perfectly the wool cloth of the coat.

Side closings have not gone out of style, although many of the new suits this season show a severely tailored line at the front.

Buttons may be large or small, and among the novelty fastenings, looped buttons are used more often than the plain buttons and buttonholes.

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Flimsy Lingerie Rules Paris Undie-World

Myriad Colors Supplant Traditional White Hitherto In Vogue

Once the hold of a tradition is slackened and the charm of a sentiment broken, the order of things is often reversed and anything may be expected, especially in the polite customs of dress.

When that time-honored mark of refinement, the white linen handkerchief, disappeared before the gay-colored kerchief of chiffon, voile and hand-painted gauze, it was foreseen that other violent extremes would come. And they are coming fast. Handkerchiefs are trifling things, yet the latest styles in them have served as an opening wedge for other ideas even more radical.

The first of these has to do with lingerie. Black underthings are made of the finest and most fragile materials for the most fastidious wearers. When they were first displayed, a little while ago, they were not taken seriously, though they bore the stamp of Paris and were preached by the most exclusive shops here.

Every one thought they were just samples, amusing and chic as models to be copied in white or delicate colors. Not at all! They were disclosed as the last murmur in fashion. Some women who go in for the unusual and lead with such eclat that they succeed in establishing a mode have taken to the new dusky lingerie, and will doubtless cause the extraordinary soon to be accepted as the ordinary.

It is the history of every innovation, though in this instance the accepted standard of taste and propriety is more deeply implanted than most fashion ideas.

In the diaries kept by women of quality in the oldest American towns are records of the gifts brought by sailing vessels from France; the snowiest lingerie, convent-made things, handembroidered on linen of the finest quality, but always all white. The touch of color in embellishing underwear belonged to the peasant class; it was picturesque but was unsuitable for the wardrobe of a lady.

Eyelet work was the popular form of needlework, being both dainty and durable, the second quality nor being a consideration in the up-to-date type of lingerie. Convent-made underwear was the mark of a lady in the earlier days, and her daughters were educated with the same ideal, one of modesty and sensibility.

In contrast to the flimsy garments that compose the sketchy attire now in vogue, those handmade linen and cotton underthings seem rather bourgeois and would not be considered by even the humblest among the majority. In the minority are the women who hold to the old standards of excellence and will have only hand work in their personal and household linens, feeling that nothing else is acceptable to a woman of refinement.

These may still find a large and luxurious assortment of exquisitely done lingerie things, both material and workmanship of finest quality and of most artistic design. But for a woman of oldtime elegance they must be all white, of sheerest cotton or linen, never silk. Whatever of lace, much or little, is introduced must be real, never an imitation, or what is now known as novelty lace.

These changes in fashion form always an engaging topic, for they more properly suggest a pendulum than an on-rolling sphere. Styles swing from one extreme to the other, sometimes almost with violence, and lately they have shifted with dizzy swiftness. The very opposite of what now seems to us quaint style is illustrated in the present mode. Sturdy, substantial fabrics are supplanted by fancy, filmy, fragile materials in every sort of intimate feminine dress, conspicuously so in underthings, named "undies" by the sub-deb.

Silk has long been worn by "our very best people," from shirts to skirts. The silk lingerie now worn by women of fashion, and by every woman who can afford it, is in itself a decorative part of her wardrobe. A nightdress of any one of the weaves known as China silk, or a smooth crepe de chine, has a soothing, delicious quality that coaxes restful sleep and pleasant dreams. Certainly no one who is accustomed to the cool, smooth feeling of silk wishes ever again to wear cotton.

And to the modern women linen has a chill, cheerless touch. It is not on her list of comforts. Another radical reversal in the style of the old-fashioned "nightie" is the sleeves, for the sleeve in the new style is negligible. Whether or not the new style of chiffon underclothes, gauze stockings in January and bare arms and knees in all seasons is making women hardy, they apparently get on very comfortably without sleeves in their costumes for sleeping hours.

The most popular robes de nuit designed by Parisian makers are decollete and sleeveless, and these almost universally worn by American women, particularly the younger ones. As a sort of compromise, some new and very fine gowns are shown with round bateau, V or square neck, some cut low in front, but covering the neck at the back, and having some sort of sleeve. Usually the sleeve is just an apology for one—a little frill, a butterfly bias, a bit of lace; although some have a sleeve that covers the upper arm part way or quite to the elbow. A few models have a practical set-in sleeve, elbow length, or accomplish the same result in a one-piece gown cut in kimona fashion.

• • •

Latest models in night dresses are interesting, some of them amusing. The tailored nightgown is not especially appealing; it seems stiff and elaborate. Some of the designs might easily do for daytime frocks, being built much after the same plan.

Ribbon, belts, pleats, large collars and all the usual details of a smart frock are now introduced in the latest nightdress. To be sure, the ribbon is withdrawn from its runner belting, and the pleats are not expected to survive a Summer night's slumber; but they present the style in the first instance.

Pajamas have survived a fad of years and still are preferred by many women. Paris has given her endorsement in some stunningly picturesque pajama models that have been accepted and many times copied. Almost all of the best express a Chinese feeling. Usually they are made of gorgeous materials, almost always they are splendidly embroidered.

The reason why women of fashion elect to sleep in these somewhat formal costumes rather than in the downy nightgown of zephyr lightness is not known. Perhaps their sentiments are those of the hopeful young movie star who wore purple pajamas (though he preferred a white nightshirt) because he hoped that one day a reviewer would report him as appearing thus.

Some of the Chinese pajamas are less uncomfortable, however, than they appear, and are very handsome. The influence is seen in many models for both night and day wear.

• • •

Silk, once the most uncommon material for night dress, has become the staple. The latest things are of chiffon, voile, georgette, sheerest mousseline elaborate with lace entredeux, and in any color but white. From the most famous workshops of Paris are sent the most enchanting models in gowns, step-ins, chemises, slips, articles of lingerie of every kind and for every possible occasion. They are in lovely shades of green, from seagreen to emerald; in blues, turquoise, aquamarine, powder, gendarme, pastel and baby blue; in rose, orchid, peach, flesh, apricot, and in yellows shading from corn color to brilliant ornage, for which there is a craze this season.

Scarlet and vermilion are shown in some of the most extreme styles, and black and white, and, incredible as it may appear, black.

There is evident in the latest styles of lingerie from Parisian designers a judicious use of lace or other trimming that is fussy or perhaps the least degree clumsy. The best models are embroidered on the flat surface, and the lace entredeux and the edgings are usually of delicate pattern. The pretty colored materials are daintily embroidered with needlework in white or in another shade or contrasting color.

White chemises and other things are effectively trimmed with narrow bands, squares and motifs of colored batiste or silk joined with fancy stitches in floss. Narrow, fine braids of fancy patterns, lace motifs and embroidery medallions, hemstitching drawn work are popular ways of elaborating the otherwise simple models.

To most women the texture of voile is uninviting, but as with yarn stockings it may be tried with patience, and after a bit accepted with an even temper.

• • •

Black lingerie has been received always with a sense of humor and as an extravagance of eccentric individuals. But a considerable number of fashionable women are coming to like underthings of black; robes-de-nuit, step-ins and corsets.

Of course there are no longer any corsets in the original sense. They are all wrap-arounds, girdles, brassieres, or whatever But some of the latest models are shown in white satin trimmed with strips of black velvet ribbon, and in black satin ornamented with white lace, and there are corsets of flesh-colored satin bound with black.

Black corsets lined with sheer flesh-colored crepe, and corsets of filet lace lined with pink are among the most striking features of an unusual lingerie season.

• • •

In the combination shirts and bloomers the Italian silk is almost universally accepted. Both the heavier weight and the gossamer, light as a cob web are shown in beautiful colors and patterns. Plain flesh color has had a tremendous run of popularity, but the demand for the new colors, some of which are artistic and charming, has grown fast. Some of these are startlingly vivid—jade green, vermilion, water melon pink, turquoise blue and again black.

The prettiest shirts and step-ins are shown in black-and-white striped silk, in white with black lines, in diamond checks and in harmonising colors; orchid and maize blue, pale rose green and rose, yellow and blue, each of these combined with white. Nothing else the importer of women's lingerie has ever offered compares in quality, comfort and final economy, with these woven silk garments, for they conform to the present demand for slim lines and they wear. If not "forever," at least satisfactorily well.

A perfect boon to many women is the length of tube jersey silk, each being just enough material for a shirt, sold at a reasonable price. The colors are lovely; mauve, pink, blue, yellow and white. It is necessary only to hem each end and to sew on ribbon shoulder straps to complete a serviceable and exceedingly pretty "under vest." It is certain that large numbers of women have taken advantage of the opportunity and are much pleased.

TWO GOWNS FOR SUMMER WEAR

Left—Fresh and Lovely as a Morning Glory Is a Dress of Graceful Line, in Pale Shades of Rose and Orchid Over a Slip of Flesh-Colored Crepe.

Right—One of the Late Styles in Chiffon Printed in Garden-Flower Pattern Is Introduced in a Midsummer Gown From Patou.

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It sounds incredible, but it is just plain truth. Did you know that the epidermis—in other words, the outer layer or scarf-skin of your face—is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells? The dead skin-scales are what give your complexion that dull yellow look which face powder only temporarily disguises. Ask yourself why you use powder, anyway? You would not if you were satisfied with your complexion in its natural state. Just a little quiet thinking will show you that if your skin is undergoing this drying-up, dying-off process there is something you can do to assist Nature in her rejuvenating efforts. The dead scarf-skin will not come away of its own accord. On the contrary, the tiny dead scales clog the pores and cause impurities to form, hiding the perfect skin which is struggling to show itself and to breathe just underneath.

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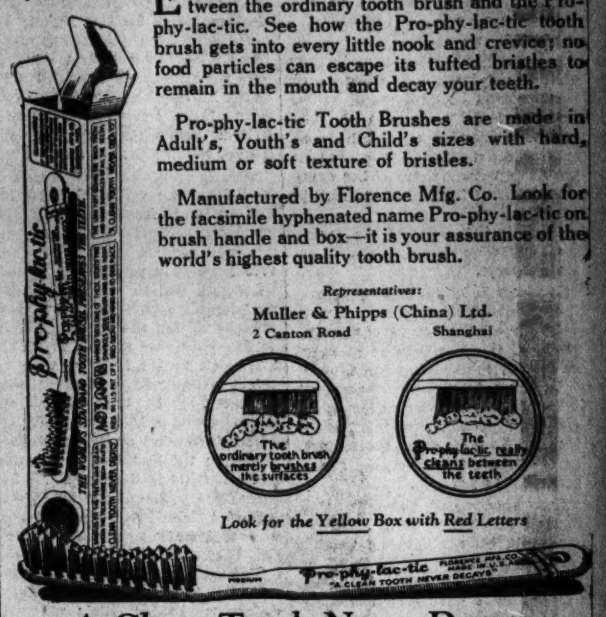

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United States' Responsibility In Far East Envisaged

(Continued from Page 8)

as to that of Asia; that, instead of necessitating the conquest and permanent policing of Asia, it required, in view of European impotence, only the removal of the United States from the Philippines and thereafter the progressive extension of Japanese control over virtually defenseless and more or less isolated islands; and that, therefore, the energies of the Japanese Empire should be concentrated on the development of the navy rather than of the army—and on the freeing of the Philippines.

Such is the order of the day in high Japanese circles; and such are its purposes.

It places before the United States the undivided responsibility of determining the future of the Far East, of the Pacific, and of much on our ever-shrinking globe.

In the face of such a responsibility, it would seem fitting to review our policies and practices in the Far East in order that our future conduct there may be as appropriate as possible.

Somewhat as the principal Powers in Europe have struggled for centuries against one another for preponderant power there, so the extensions of their activities to the Far East have been characterised by rivalries to secure preferential opportunities for commercial profits. In those rivalries diplomacy, the show of force, and war have played prominent parts. And toward the close of the nineteenth century the Japanese Empire—having succeeded, where China failed, in escaping the role of victim—joined in the contest, intensifying its record of impairments of sovereignty, of sequestrations of territory, and of subjugations of peoples primarily for preferential economic opportunities.

The first commercial treaty of the United States in the Far East was with Siam in 1833. But instead of seeking perferential opportunities, it provided that Americans were to enjoy economic opportunities merely equal to those granted to other nationals. By a show of naval force in 1842, we secured similar concessions from the Chinese when the British were seeking special concessions at the close of their Opium War; and these Chinese concessions to us were embodied, in part, in the Treaty of Whang Hiya, in 1844, incidentally to which our Open Door Doctrine was inaugurated. In 1853 and 1854 we opened the Japanese Empire to the modern world—again by a show of naval force. Subsequent commercial treaties with it and the revised treaties of 1858 with China connoted the maximum area of theoretical application of our Open Door Doctrine, which aims that all nations should enjoy equality of economic opportunity, so that none need impair the sovereignty or sequestrate the territories of others.

During those decades American opportunities and interests in the Far East had been developed in the face of intense rivalries to a remarkable extent by our insistence on being conceded opportunities merely equal to those conceded to others. Whenever necessary, we had supported such equitable insistence by a show of adequate armed force. And by thus supporting such a policy firmly, we had done much to decrease inequity and to raise to a more equitable plane the conduct of affairs in the Far East. But from 1861 until 1898 we neglected the Far East, our energies being diverted from it by our Civil War and by the subsequent internal development of our own country.

Meanwhile the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and France sedulously prosecuted their politico-military campaigns for special privilege in China. In 1894 the Japanese Empire entered this arena actively and won its first modern war against China. But then the Japanese were so weak and the European Powers so strong in the Far East that the latter were able with impunity to deprive the Japanese of important items of their spoils of victory. Yet the advent of this ambitious though relatively weak local contestant in the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, so stimulated the activities of the European contestants that the great diplomatic "battle for concessions" developed at Peking.

At that time European power was the transcendent factor in the Far East. It was composed, however, merely of extensions to that region of the relative stature of the leading nations in the European balance of power. But developments elsewhere began to show the British that they would have more urgent need in other parts for the sanctions on which their premier position in the Far East rested. So they stimulated the American Government, whose interest in the Far East had just been reawakened by our acquisition of the Philippines, to revive our Open Door Doctrine, which the British themselves had been prominent in disregarding.

This facilitated our obtaining in 1900 from the principal European Powers and from the Japanese Empire separate professions of accord with our Doctrine. But whatever hope such professions promised for an end to the struggle for preferential opportunities was soon dissipated; for the initial Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 furnished England's Oriental ally with a shield behind which to move with impunity, and the consequent Russo-Japanese War virtually eliminated Russia as a first-class Power in the Far East and added immeasurably to the self-confidence and actual power of the Japanese.

During these developments American diplomacy was active in the Far East, incidentally making the mistake of enabling the Japanese to end their war against Russia victorious before their finances were exhausted and before slow-moving Russia could mobilise its full strength. But when the Japanese committed such a flagrant violation of the Open Door Doctrine and of their own solemn promises as they did when they absorbed Korea, the United States closed its eyes to the occurrence.

Meanwhile the rise of German power on land and sea had forced the concentration of British and French strength in Europe, preparatory to the great war, which European statesmen saw, years in advance, was virtually inevitable. So with Russian, British, and French power gone from the Far East—in as much as they no longer would express material force there—the kinetic power of the Japanese Empire, the potential power of the United States, and the impotence of the newborn Chinese Republic were the major factors in the Far Eastern war.

It is difficult to believe that, if American statecraft then had been as realistically clear-sighted as that of the European Powers or of the Japanese Empire, we should not have made every effort to substitute American naval power in the Far East for the European power withdrawn of necessity from there; and this order to give to our Open Door Doctrine—and to the international equity it connotes—the sanction that subsequent events proved was essential to maintain it and to maintain peace in the Far East. But we did nothing of the sort. Consequently, when the long expected European war broke out in 1914, there was virtually no material obstacle to prevent the Japanese Empire from working its will on the defenseless Chinese Republic.

In view of our record since 1861, it is not surprising that we merely filed mild paper protests against the enforcements of most of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915, whereby the Japanese sought to turn China virtually into a vassal of the Japanese Empire—in spite of the Open Door Doctrine and of Japanese subscription to it. And when the consequences of those Demands were under discussion at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, our President-Delegate took no effective step to contravene those consequences; nor did he seek to prevent the Japanese from retaining the former German islands in the Pacific that brought them nearly half-way across the Pacific and directly across our lines of communication with the Philippines.

According to some pacifist theorems, abstention on the part of China, the European Powers, and the United States from forcefully opposing the Japanese expansion should have assured peace in the Far East. But unfortunately, upon the inauguration of the late President Harding, in March 1921, there came to hand detailed, specific, and conclusive evidence of a technical nature that the Japanese were making intensive preparations for a naval war in 1924. On the other hand, at that time in the United States there was most positive demand for a retrenchment in Federal expenditures, and there was emotional clamor for disarmament such as usually occurs in victorious countries after a great war fought supposedly "to end war."

To solve this dilemma, among other things, the Washington Conference was called "with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East" such as to permit of a limitation of naval armaments by agreement between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Italy,

It produced six treaties of which we need here consider only three.

The Four-Power Treaty, now in effect between the United States, the British Empire, the Japanese Empire, and France, provides that if the rights of any of these four Powers in relation to its insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside power, then the four Powers shall confer together as to messures to meet the situation. This treaty also provides that if a controversy arises between any of the four Powers themselves as to said insular rights that is not settled by diplomacy, then the subject shall be referred to a conference of all of the four Powers. To quote the Report of the American Delegation to the Senate: "The present Treaty promises not an agreement of any sort, but merely consultation." It also ended the Anglo-Japanese alliance but not the Franco-Japanese alliance.

The Nine-Power Treaty reasserts the oft-professed Open Door Doctrine and lifts it from the level of separate diplomatic exchanges among the Powers about China to that of an explicit and solemn engagement, signed simultaneously by China and by all of the Powers except Russia now especially interested in the Far East. Unfortunately, us to the moment of writing, France has not seen fit to ratify this treaty, though her Delegates signed it more than two years ago. So as yet it is no more in effect than a contract which has not been properly counteresigned.

Assuming however, that France will ratify the Nine-Power Treaty we still shall be confronted by the implications from the actual record of the Open Door Doctrine in the Far East. In substance this record is that professions of adherence to the Doctrine have been made innumerable times by many Powers during the past eight years, but that such professions have been violated in practice when the Open Door Doctrine was not supported at least by the potentiality of force where the latter would be effective. This gives added importance to the Naval Limitation Treaty now in effect.

Before the Washington Conference the total tonnage of effective American, British, and Japanese combatant vessels of all kinds—built, or for the building of which appropriations had been made—was in the ratio of about 6-3-3; and the corresponding tonnage of their effective capital ships was in the ratio of about 6-4-3.

At the opening of the Conference the United States proposed that the tonnage of capital ships, of aircraft carriers, of virtually all other surface combatant auxiliaries, and of submarines be limited so that, after specified scrappings and replacements, the ratio in each and all of these four classes would be 5-5-3. But where such all-inclusive combatant fleet-limitation was sought, only the limitation of sizes of the capital ships and of the aircraft-carrier classes was secured, thus leaving all Powers entirely free to build any number of such auxiliaries as cruisers and submarines, provided only that no such individual auxiliary exceed 10,000 tons or mount a gun of larger caliber than eight inches. Indeed, the Japanese refused to agree even to this half-measure of fleet-limitation unless we agreed to their proposal that all insular fortifications and naval bases west of Alaska and of the Hawaiian Islands should not be developed beyond their strength at the close of the Conference.

Politician and laymen seem to have given little consideration to this limitation of insular fortification and naval bases. But, in contrast to lay opinion, strategists generally agree that it is of the utmost importance. For many of them recognise that this limitation was really the major objective of the Japanese at the Washington Conference. In fact, some American strategists foresaw that the Japanese would attempt to secure just such a limitation; and this because a limitation of forts and bases would make it especially difficult and costly for the United States fleet to reach Far Eastern waters and to operate there protractedly; and it would leave most of our dependents—of our possessions and of our other interests in that region—virtually without either land or sea defenses.

As the Naval Limitation Treaty more than cut the power of our capital fleet in half, reduced its ratio from 6-4-3 to 5-5-3, and greatly increased the difficulties of our expressing an effective measure of naval power in the Far East, it seems impossible to consider the Naval Treaty as supporting the Four-Power Treaty or the Nine-Power Treaty—from our point of view.

On the contrary, these three treaties, taken together, seem to be in accordance with our traditional procedure in the Far East during the last sixty years; namely to make political paper gesture there which we leave to "moral force" to support, although armed force has ever been the dominant factor and essential sanction in the Far East, and although the recent record of realities in the Far East has shown a marked recession of equitable policies before the advance of forceful practices.

In brief, our record in the Far East has had two phases: At first we supported equity with force whenever there was need of the latter and until about 1860. By so doing we bettered both our own interests and general conditions in that part of the world. But since then we have merely dallied with the Far Eastern situation, seeming to be satisfied by the consistency of advancing the same paper program—from which, as a rule, we withheld the support essential to its realisation.

The consequences of this omission on our part were not so serious while the European Powers maintained enough real force in the Far East to curb the growth of Japanese power. But the sin of omission for which we must bear the undivided responsibility is that we did not substitute the restraining influence of American naval power for that of European naval power when conditions in Europe obliged the Europeans to withdraw the weight of their forces from the Far East.

The outstanding result of this last omission on our part is that, whereas the Japanese were barely able to overcome the Chinese in 1895 and the Russians in 1905, by 1915 they had grown so strong as to attempt to turn all of China practically into a vassal state; and now they are virtually unopposed and all-powerful in the Far East north of the Philippines—where, for the moment, one small island at the mouth of Manila Bay blocks their whole southward expansion.

This brings us to a consideration of the responsibility confronting the United States in Philippines and to the question of how the United States may use and support its position there to maintain peace in the Orient.

The outstanding circumstances relating to the Philippines may be summarised as follows: While the Japanese have had a large measure of success in penetrating the continent of Asia, and while they have attained virtual omnipotence within a radius of say, fifteen hundred miles from Tokio, good and sufficient reasons have developed for their suspending present prosecution of their Territorialist Plan in favor of their Maritime Plan—which later looks to their pushing their control southward along the issular barrier and isolating Eastern Asia by controlling all strategic points of communication. This prospect is of exceedingly great future importance to Britain and to the Netherlands, neither of which can defend her equatorial possessions. But it is of more imminent importance to the United States: for the Philippines are the immediate obstacle to the next essential step in the grand plan that the Japanese have selected for their imperial expansion in the Pacific and in Asia.

Under such circumstances it would seem patent that the Japanese, from now on will concentrate every effort toward bringing about such conditions that the Philippines will no longer block their empire building. And here it is well to recall that, immediately after the Japanese took Formosa in 1895, they became keenly interested in the efforts of some Filipinos to throw off the rule of Spain; and they were bitterly disappointed when the Philippines passed into the stronger hands of the United States. In fact, from then on Japanese activities of all kinds in the Philippines have continued to be of great concern.

It is under such circumstances and influences that some advocate giving the Philippines their independence. Here it should be said frankly that, while it would be possible for the United States to withdraw entirely from the Philippines and to turn them adrift, it is impossible to give the Filipinos self-governing independence as we understand it; and this for the very simple reason that the mass of the eleven million in-

(Continued on Page 9)

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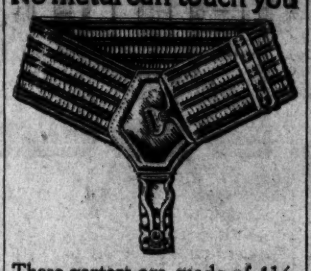

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United States' Responsibility In Far East Envisaged

(Continued from Page 18)

pitants of the islands are utterly apable of throwing off the rule the handful of professional iticians who have been allow- to entrench themselves in the vernment of the Philippines—methods and with results to emselves that would make an -time Tammany chief turn en with envy. The present estion is not one of independ- e for the Filipinos. It is rely whether they shall be verned by a lot of Spanish and inese half-breeds with or with- t the restraining influence of United States.

There cannot be any doubt but t if this restraining influence re withdrawn—and if the ilippines could be isolated from external danger—the internal alries of such as the three- arters Spanish Quezon and the ree-quarters Chinese Osmena uld embark the Philippines on career compared with which t of Mexico would appear one extreme tranquility and pros- rity. Nor can there be any ubt but that, if by some miracle e Filippinos could set up a vernment of approximate in- nal orderliness and stability, it uld be undermined and over- own by external influences even re rapidly than was that of the cient Korean realm when it od in the path of the Japanese erritorialist Plan just as the hilippines now stand in the path the Japanese Maritime Plan.

Since the Washington Confer- ce Filipino casuists and their artisan fatuists have taken to inting to the Four-Power Treaty which "promises not an agree- ent of any sort, but merely con- ltation"—as guaranteeing the curity of an independent re- ublic of the Philippines. But in oing so they serenely overlook e fact that the Four-Power reaty refers only to the rights of ach of the four Powers in their wn several "insular possessions nd insular dominions" and not any way to any territory which not an "insular possession" uch as the Philippines now are, r an "insular dominion" such as New Zealand. And even if the Four-Power Treaty could be tretched to cover an independent epublic of the Philippines—which never could hope alone to efend itself against the Japanese it would be well to bear in ind the English historian's state- nent quoted above that "the his- ory of the most Christian na- ions shows how illusory are in- ernational covenants as instru- nents for the limitation of na- ional covetousness or ambition."

On the one hand, the well- neant but fatuous fancies of many Americans, in and out of office, are responsible in no small measure for the deplorable in- ernal political conditions and for he consequent backwardness of economic development that now characterise the Philippines. On he other hand, the failure of the United States to apprehend and to meet the realistic trend of events in the Far East in recent decades —as we have seen above—is in no small measure responsible for the unrestrained growth of such ex- tremely menacing external con- ditions as those to which the Philippines now are exposed.

To withdraw the restraining in- fluence of our internal administra- tion on Filipino politicians would be a glaring manifestation of lack of any decent sense of respon- sibility to the mass of Filipinos. To turn the Islands adrift now that they are the outstanding ob- stacle in the chosen path of Japan- ese expansion would be a flagrant betrayal not only of the Filipinos but of every interest which white civilisation possesses east of Suez, from Siberia to New Zealand to say nothing of the determining effect that our action will now have on whether the Pacific is to be a safeguard or a menace to future Americans.

The only question to be con- sidered is how to make the Japan- ese realise the utter futility of entertaining designs against the Philippines, or other adjacent regions, while not giving them any warrant for interpreting our action as having an aggresive intent. Fortunately we can do this—if we will.

Our ability to make obviously futile an attack on the Philip- pines, or on any region to the south of them, depends on our being manifestly able and ready at all times, to focus in the Philip pines a naval force so superior in every essential respect that the Japanese naval forces could not cover the landing of an adequate invasion force and keep open its sea lines of support—or could not maintain southward sea lines of communication past the Philip- pines. In turn, our ability to focus such a force there at any time depends on the condition as well as the size of our fleet in every essential respect—and on its being assured of a secure haven of refuge for refit in the Philip- pines at the end of a five-thousand mile emergency trip from the Hawaiian Islands. And finally the assurance of our fleet's finding such a haven as a base-region from which to operate depends on our being able to hold such a haven again any attack until our fleet and reinforcements arrive.

The great expanse of virtually landlocked water in Manila Bay offers the natural facilities for such a haven. And most fortuna- tely, during the Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson administrations our military authorities were allowed gradually to build up a system of fortifications on Corregidor Is- land and in its vicinity, at the entrance to Manila Bay, such as would for a time deny an enemy entrance to the Bay. Indeed, in the summer of 1923 the military authorities in the Philippines described Corregidor to the pre- sent writer as "the Gibraltar of the Far East."

Naturally, the composition and distribution of its defenses are military secrets. But it is broad- ly known, in general terms, that the Corregidor defenses of Manila Bay would be virtually impreg- nable for a while against attacks from land, sea, or air—provided that the defenses were adequately manned, munitioned, and supplied before an attack and before our lines of communication to the Philippines were interfered with.

Yet Corregidor does not defend the Philippines, Corregidor de- fends merely Manila Bay as an essential refit haven for the fleet. Once the fleet is based on this haven, then it is the function of the fleet to defend the Philippines at sea by taking such measures that the enemy's ability to land and maintain an invading force will be parried and destroyed.

But if Corregidor were to fall before our fleet arrived, then the enemy fleet could enter Manila Bay and, probably, could debar our fleet from entrance. United such circumstances we not only would have failed to defend the Philip- pines, but our fleet, depleted by a long voyage and without secure refit facilities, would be in a very serious situation opposed to an enemy fleet, presumably ready for battle though smaller in numbers.

Assuming that the fleet we could send to the Philippines would be larger than the one the Japanese could send, the success or failure of our defense of the Islands would depend, primarily, on the length of time Corregidor would hold out and on the length of time it would take us to pre- pare our fleet, dispatch it, and have it reach Corregidor, and cut the sea lines of the enemy at- tacking Corregidor.

As with every fortress, the length of time Corregidor could hold out would depend on the strength of the force attacking it. As its reduction not only would prevent us from defending the Philippines, but might make poss- ible the virtual destruction of our fleet, it is safe to assume that he enemy would concentrate the maximum possible force against Corregidor as quickly as possible. To offset the speed with which he would hope to reduce Corregidor, we should get our fleet out to its relief as quickly as possible.

This means that, in every essential respect, our fleet should be ready in American waters for instant service in Asiatic waters. But our fleet is in no such con- dition.

Out of the eighteen battleships left us by the Naval treaty, thir- teen need to have their guns elevated to shoot at the enemy as far as the enemy can shoot at them; and thirteen need addi- tional protection against torpedoes and air bombs. Whereas we have only 75,000 tones of modern light cruisers, we should have about 295,000 tons under the "Treaty ratio." That is, we are short by about 220,000 tons in light cruisers. And similarly, we are short by about 50,000 tons in sub- marines.

Our most westerly so-called ad- vance operating-base in the Hawaiian Island requires con- struction which will cost close to $40,000,000 before it approaches adequacy. And our Pacific coast has nothing approximating the supply-base facilities necessary to maintaining even our present fleet on the Pcaific.

Our navy is below its quota under the "Treaty ratio" by more than 4,700 commissioned and war- rant officers and by more than 10,000 men. And of late years it has been kept on such reduced supplies that both the training of the individual ships and of the fleet as a whole have been very seriously neglected.

All of these conditions will have to be remedied—and re- medied so obviously that all can see—before we can expect the Japanese to recognise that they cannot take Corregidor and the Philippines before we can get our fleet organised and out to the Far East. Yet on our making our readiness obvious to them de- pends our ability to deter them from attempting the next step in their Maritime Plan to control the Pacific and thus to isolate and control Eastern Asia.

Mahan said that "The most beneficial use of a (naval) force is not to wage war, however successfully, but to prevent war."

Evidently we have not yet learn- ed that obvious doctrine. For we continue to keep our navy so far below the "Treaty Ratios" that it is utterly incapable of meeting our responsibilities and of main- taining peace and equity in the Far East.

The Christ Of The New Testament

(Continued from Page 5)

empty") as offering as satisfac- tory a solution as one is likely to find. This doctrine is based on Philippians, ii., 6.

Kenosis [says Professor More], as applied to the pre-existent Son of God, expresses a voluntary in- validating of his divine powers, including knowledge, while his Lordly prerogative remained in- tact.

Although the doctrine of the virgin birth has been, and still is, very much the crux of the Modernist-Fundamentalist con- troversy, the matter is considered by Professor More as subordinate in importance to the problem of the incarnation, and is dismissed in a footnote in which he states that if we hold to the literal fact of the latter doctrine the virgin birth can be accepted as a sym- bolic corollary, and the whole wide field of symbolical clauses in the creeds he postpones to his closing volume.

But if the matter of the Lord's birth is scantily treated, the mir- acle of the resurrection is not. Whether Professor More is justi- fied, however, in treating of the resurrection as a miracle while relegating the virgin birth to the category of symoblism is open to question. It seems to be almost the unanimous opinion on the part of modern theologians, of whatebec camp, that the two phenomea are to be treated alike —that is, both as symbols or both as miracles. At the same time, this is a minor matter from the point of view of any review of "The Christ of the New Testa- ment." Of far greater import- ance is Professor More's treatment of the miraculous from his out- look of the Greek tradition:

Miracle for the dualist begins when the evidence for a particular order of events is doubtful.

And thus, while the rationalist denies miracles on dogmatic grounds, the dualist is merely skeptical of miracles.

The reader who has followed up to this point is now likely to ask as to the application of all this to the Modernist discussion; and in anticipation of just this question Professor More dedicates his concluding chapter to giving his answer. Stating that in the main Christianity in the Fourth Gospel passed into the wide stream of Greek thought, John having substituted the Greek re- vealer of God for the Jewish Mes- siah, while Paul clung rather to the Rabbinical law, it becomes necessary to regard Christian theology as a "mutual assimila- tion of the faith of Jesus with the idealism of Plato." And he comes out squarely against such a Modernist subterfuge as Schweit- zer's, "that in the end it makes no difference to what degree the incarnation was realised in the person of Jesus, since the idea is a living thing in the community." For, says Professor More in end- ing his book, "men will not long act as if they (merely) believed. The alternative is the faith of the Greek tradition or no religion of Christ." That the task of the forthcoming and final volume of the series will be further to make this plain, with an army of sup- porting evidence, we are entitled to assume.—New York Times.

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

I might have died twelve years ago—
Before the recent war began—
A lot of others did, you know,
So I'm a mighty lucky man.
A dozen years ago the czar
War sitting pretty, as he thought,
And for a nickel a cigar
That wouldn't kill you could be bought.

A dozen years ago remorse
Was not annoying A. B. Fall,
And here and there one saw a horse,
And didn't think it strange, at all;
The chorus girls all modestly
Performed in tights twelve years ago;
One was not then surprised to see
A man who let his whiskers grow.

The name of Henry Ford was still—
Twelve years ago—unknown in spots:
Babe Ruth was hammering the pill
Across convenient vacant lots;
The Ku Klux Klan had not begun
In playful moods to burn and brand;
No bootleg fortunes had been won.
And Kaiser Bill had not been canned.

Last Sunday afternoon I strolled
Upon the sand beside the sea,
And you may, if you wish, behold
Such sights as were revealed to me.
The jokes in former years were bad
Concerning bathing suits, but, oh,
Last Sunday—well, I'm mighty glad
I didn't die twelve years ago.

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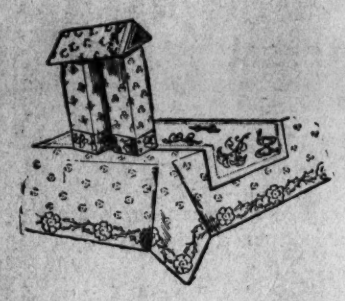
SHOP AT THE STORE OF VALUE

We Illustrate Below a few Special Values We Are Offering

"WHITEAWAY'S"

All Goods Marked Throughout Our Store at lowest cash price



200 Dozen Pure Bleached Damask Napkins 24 by 24 in. Hemmed ready for use

Exceptional Value at **$7.95**

175 Only Mosquito Nets for double beds round or square top

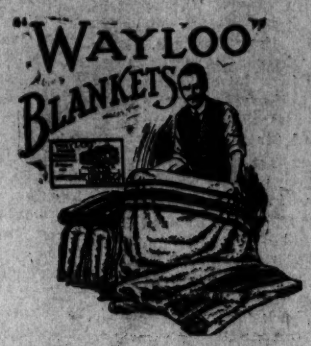
A marvel of Value at **$15.50**

1000 yards only Left Ex Government Stock All Wool Navy Serge, Navy Blue or Black, 36 inch Worth $4.50

$1.50 Yard

167 Only. Fine English Down Quilts Covered Floral Sateen, Stuffed Best Purified Down

SINGLE BED SIZE **$24.50**



500 Pairs. "Wayloo" Scotch All-Wool Bankets, Light and Soft FOR SINGLE BEDS

$21.50 Pair

50 Pairs Only "MARVEL" Nottingham Lace curtains, Effective Floral designs, 3½ yd. long

Best Value in the Orient **$5.50** pair

60 only **China Morning Teasets** in self colours, yellow, Blue or Green, 7 pieces in set

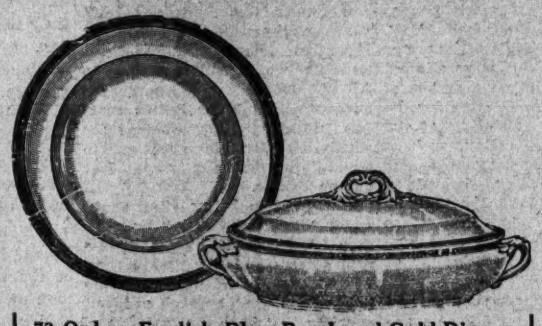
Unbeatable Value at **$4.50** Set

900 yards. All Wool Tweed in Plaid and Stripe Effects. 24 Designs and Colourings, 40 inch wide

Unbeatable Value **$1.50** Yard

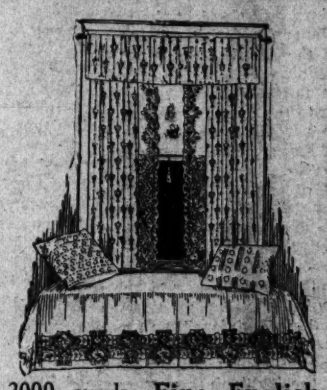
700 yards. Wool Freize in Brown Grey, Navy, 44 inch wide

$1.50 Yard



73 Only. English Blue Band and Gold Dinner Sets, Superior Ware. 30 Pieces in Set.

VALUE CANNOT BE BEATEN AT **$28.50**



2000 yards **Fine English Printed Cretonnes,** suitable for chair covers or curtains 30 inches wide.

A Value Worth Seeing at **$1.25** yard.

150 Pairs **Real Scotch Grain Brogue Shoes.** with Pure Natural Crepe Rubber Soles Suitable for Golf, Walking etc.

The Finest Value in the East **$17.50** pair

550 Dozen **Pillow Cases** Good Medium quality suitable for boarding houses etc.

Real Value at **55** cts. each

400 yards. All Wool Scotch Homespuns in a Fine Range of Stripes and Checks, 56 inch wide

VALUE CANNOT BE BEATEN

$2.75

18 only **Compactum Folding Baby Cars,** Superior quality leather upholstering. Extra strong metal frame availue Unobtainable Elsewhere. **$35.00**

72 only **English Folding Iron Hospital Beds,** Strong Galvanised Iron Springs, Size 2' 3" x 6' 6"

The Best Bed Value in the East **$14.50** each

280 dozen **Stainless Steel Table Knives,** Sheffield made, Ivorine Handle, A Real Bargain offer

$8.00 ½ dozen

12 Only The "FORD" Baby Carriage Low Built, 14 in. wheels. Well upholstered.

The Best Value in China **$47.50**

26 Only **"TOURIST" Travelling Trunks 3 ply wood,** covered Green Rot Proof Canvas, 4 Wood Battons, 2 Locks, 36 inch size

A Marvel of Value at **$25.00**

325 Only "Whitelaw" Printed Bedspreads Exact to Illustration, in Six Dainty Shades. Size 68 x 86 For Single Beds

Splendid Value at **$3.75** each

125 Only **Light Weight Mens Rain Coats, Smart Cut and Belted.** Made from a light Weight proofed cloth. All Sizes

A Real Rain Coat Value **$15.50**

400 **Wonder Travelling Rugs** in a large range of Handsome designs. Size 52 x 78 ins. Fringed ends. The Value of the East at

$4.50 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

BITOVAIDED HAITI GHIORGHIS, Prime Minister of Abyssinia, is one of most influential leaders in negro monarchy. (Int'l Newsreel.)

BON VOYAGE TO CONCERT SINGER.—Miss Anna Case, famous songbird, carried this beautiful bouquet as she sailed on liner France to see what Paris has to offer in way of new frocks. Newspaper men induced her to try whiff at pipe, but one was enough. She concluded pipe-smoking wasn't good for her voice.

JUDGE EDWARD R. FINCH of Appellate Division of Supreme Court of New York State attended International Bar Conference in London (Int'l N

ART LOVERS APPLAUD AMERICAN GIRL'S WORK.—Miss Valerie Klee (above) has startled Paris art circles with rare beauty of her paintings, which will soon be exhibited in New York, including her most noteworthy work, "St. Moritz." (Int'l Newsreel.)

TRIBUTE TO MONITOR'S INVENTOR.—Miss Emilie Bushnell unveils tablet to Capt. John Ericsson at his former home in New York City. (Int'l Newsreel.)

BIG HAUL IN FURS.—More than $100,000 worth, alleged to have been stolen from Boston store, have been seized by detectives in raid in New York City apartment. Rare ermines, sables and minks filled five trunks. (Int'l Newsreel.)

AMERICAN GIRL ARTIST WINS FAME.—This noteworthy painting, "St. Moritz," is by Miss Valerie Klee. Snow-clad Alps surrounding celebrated Winter resort are motif of exquisite canvas.

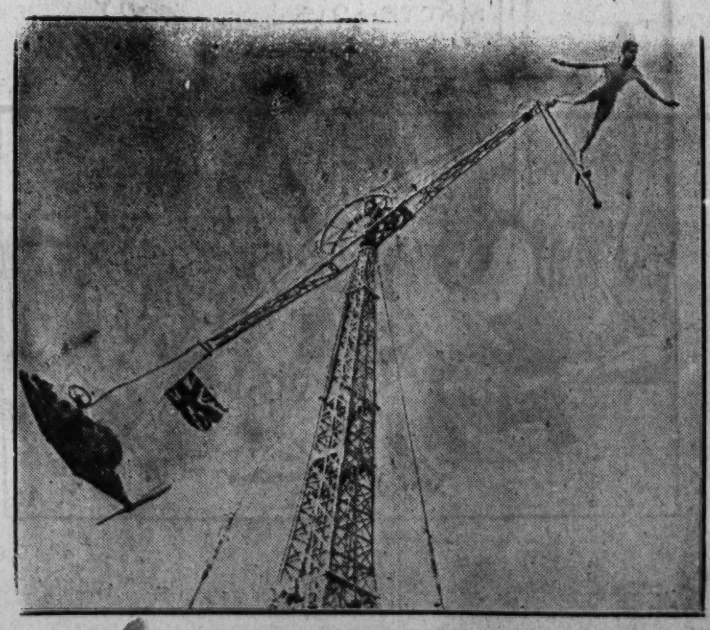
MME. TETSUKO YASUI, prominent Japanese philosopher, educator and writer, founded Tokio Ladies' University and has been elected to its presidency, first woman so honored in Japan. (Int'l Newsreel.)

CABINET COLLEAGUES KEEP COOL WITH COOLIDGE.—Members of Cabinet, pictured at various places in Washington, have taken Summer garb to escape heat of Capital.

AVERY HOPWOOD noted playwright, has returned to New York from tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MR. AND MRS. M'KEE HENRY of New York have sailed for honeymoon tour of Europe. Mrs. Henry was formerly Miss Barbara Whitney. (Int'l Newsreel)

STILL IN LOVE.—Louis Mann, noted stage star, has sailed for Europe with his wife for vacation tour. (Int'l Newsreel)



ENGLISH STUNT.—"Mirano" hangs by feet and does acrobatic stunts at end of this crane, at Southend, London's watering place. Crane is revolved by speeding airplane propeller at other end of arm. (Int'l Newsreel.)

Bringing Up Father